THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1941—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 22

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 2, 4, 5 and 16.

Military Training 20 to 45; Six Italian Ships Sunk; Haverhill Labor Peace

The World's Day—December 19, 1941

Washington: Training for Men 20 to 45

Men 20 through 44 will be subject to compulsory military training and those 18 through 64 will be required to register under a joint Senate-House conference committee agreement.

President Roosevelt said at his press conference that consultations had been in progress for weeks, at least, among the Allies combatting the Axis but he would not discuss reports of an impending conference of Allied Powers in Washington.

Enemy aliens interned for the duration of the war will be sent to permanent concentration camps, it was announced.

Workers and employers of the coal industry, represented by 150 delegates, adopted a pledge to "enlist for the duration of the war" and give their joint "total effort to the problem before us."

Legislation to give the President broad powers to control and use wire communication facilities when needed to prosecute the war was passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

The House passed and sent to the Senate a $512,000,000 additional defense appropriation for expansion of defense housing and to provide emergency food reserves for Hawaii.

German correspondents and the German Embassy staff are at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., pending departure from the United States and in consideration of reciprocal treatment to Americans of similar status in Germany, it was announced. [Page 8.]

Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Far East commander, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be a full general.

Additional defense outlay of $512,000,000 was recommended by the House Appropriations Committee to provide more housing and community facilities for defense workers.

Mediterranean: British Sink Six Ships

British naval guns sank two Italian cruisers, one destroyer, three transports, killing about 5,000 Italian seamen, in an attack on an Axis convoy off French Tunisia, it was reported in a delayed dispatch from Tunis. [Page 7.].

New England: Haverhill Unions Agree

War emergency caused rival unions of shoe workers at Haverhill, Mass., to seek peace by a single, City-wide election. [Page 2.]

Offer of 12,000 Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard workers to work Sunday without pay was declined by the Navy. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts State Guard is to be demobilized, as civilian guards take over protection of defense plants. [Page 5.]

Universal air-raid warning signal was urged by an acoustical authority. [Page 2. Other civilian defense news: Pages 1, 2, and 5.]

In Russia: New Nazi Reverses West of Moscow

Russian drive westward developed with the throwing back of Germans directly west of Moscow after breaking off Nazi salients on the flanks north and south of the Capital. [Page 9.]

In Europe: Spain Announces 'Non-Belligerency'

Spain announced its "non-belligerency" in the war in the Pacific. [Page 6.]

Australian Imperial Forces in the Middle East have been concentrated in Palestine and Syria as a unified force, Canberra announced.

Norway's national Lutheran Church has instructed its Ministers to cancel collective prayers for the Quisling Government, and pray instead for King and Parliament, Scandinavian reports said.

Americas: Argentina May Offer Exchange Ship

Argentina may extend use of a ship for the exchange of Japanese and United States Embassy and consular staffs as well as to carry its newly appointed ambassador to Japan, now stranded in San Francisco, to Tokyo, Buenos Aires reports said.

Bogota, Colombia (AP)—German and Italian ministers to Bogota were officially informed that Colombia had severed relations with their countries. The German Minister told reporters that the German legation would remain indefinitely because there were no facilities for departure.

In Nicaragua it was announced that the national lottery machinery would be used to select men between 18 and 30 for obligatory military service, Nicaragua having declared war against the Axis.

War in the Pacific: British Quit Penang

Asiatic Continent

Evacuation of Penang—strategically vital British base just off the west coast of British Malaya—was announced in London.

A Japanese landing on the island of Hong Kong was acknowledged by the British.

At Sea

Two Japanese bombing attacks were reported on the naval base at Cavite in Manila Bay following a heavy raid on Iloilo City on Panay Island in the Philippines.

Control of all Provinces except for small areas about Vigan, Aparri and Legaspi was reported by the Philippine Commonwealth.

Submarines of the United States Navy have sunk a Japanese transport and probably a destroyer somewhere in the Pacific, the Navy said.

Wake Island received two additional enemy air attacks, one "comparatively light" and the second "in greater force," the Navy Department announced.

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Announcement From the Directors

The relief work carried on by The Christian Science War Relief Committee is to continue for people abroad regardless of the entry of the United States into the war, and the Committee is prepared to extend its work to provide immediately for any possible need in this country or in its possessions.

This includes knitted garments for men in the services. Therefore the need continues to exist for financial and other forms of support.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Weather Predictions

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Men in Service Escape Money Worry by Law

Insurance, mortgage, tax, installment and rent nonpayments cannot be pressed during war.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—Expansion of the nation's military forces automatically will bring wider operation of the Civil-Relief Law giving service men liberal leeways in rent, insurance, taxes, mortgages, and installment-contract payments.

Financial easements in the law are available to all members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or any branch of military training under these services. In general they are the same that were in force during the First World War.

Courts are given specific authority to see that military men do not abuse the stays granted them "in order that they may devote their entire energy to the defense needs of the nation."

These are the general terms of the financial leeways of the Civil Relief Act, re-enacted in September, 1940, along with the original Selective Service Law.

Rent: A military man's family or dependents may not be evicted for non-payment of rent not exceeding $50 a month on property occupied chiefly for residence.

The courts are empowered to determine whether a man's failure to pay his rent is due to his military service.

Mortgages: There can be no sale or judgment for non-payment of mortgage installments during a man's military service or within three months thereafter. This stay applies only to obligations originating prior to the date of his induction and those secured by property still owned by the soldier or sailor.

Insurance: When a military man finds himself unable to continue payments on insurance contracts up to $5,000 face value, he may apply to the United States Veterans' Administration for relief. The Veterans' Administration, after investigation, informs the insurance company of his inability to pay, and issues a certificate for the amount due.

The insured person is given a year after the termination of his military service to pay past premiums with interest at the rate provided for policy loans. If, at the end of the year, the policy is surrendered, the Government will collect the total of overdue premiums from the cash-surrender value.

Taxes: A military man, unable to pay property taxes, may ward off sale of his property by filing an affidavit with the collector of taxes that his delinquency is due to military service. Back taxes are subject to 6 per cent interest until paid, but no other penalty. Stays under this section may extend for a period ending not more than six

Continued on Page 10, Column 8

British Garrison Evacuates Penang; Cavite and Wake Attacked Again; U. S. Troops Reported at Singapore

Wide World

Important Base Evacuated by British

Peacetime view of the water front at Penang, one of Singapore's outer defense bulwarks, from which the British military garrison has been withdrawn in the face of the Japanese advance.

Japanese land in force on Hong Kong Island—Foe steps up land action in Philippines—American subs sink Nipponese transport—Axis still retreats in Russia, Libya.

Arrival of American troops to bolster Britain's defense of the threatened democratic bastion at Singapore was unofficially reported simultaneously with British admission of the evacuation of the important Penang Island base, one of Singapore's major outer defense posts.

Hong Kong appeared in increasing danger as the British announced that the Japanese had landed in considerable force on Hong Kong Island—remaining defended portion of the British crown colony.

Japanese bombers struck twice today at the Cavite naval base outside of Manila following a damaging raid on the City of Iloilo on Panay Island south of Luzon. Increased enemy action on the ground, presumably in the areas of Aparri, Vigan and Legaspi, was also reported from Manila.

The United States Navy meanwhile in a terse communiqué claimed its submarines had sunk a Japanese transport and probably sent an enemy destroyer to the bottom.

Wake Island was attacked twice today by Japanese aircraft, the Navy reported.

On the Russian front, continuing advances were claimed by the Soviets, amid reports that Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch had been replaced as the commander of the German forces.

Meanwhile in North Africa, the British recapture of the Derna Airport intensified the drive against Gen. Erwin Rommel's retreating Nazis.

French Stay Neutral in Caribbean; U. S., Britain Prepare Attack in Orient

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—One of the few remaining cracks in the wall of New World anti-Axis solidarity was reportedly eliminated today with the news that the United States and Admiral Georges Robert, High Commissioner for French possessions in the Caribbean, had reached an agreement on continued French neutrality there.

In return for assurance that there will be no change in the status of French military and naval forces in such territory as French Guiana, Martinique and Guadeloupe, the United States will continue trade with these places, particularly shipments of badly needed food supplies.

From Martinique Admiral Robert reported that United States Rear Admiral Horne (believed to be Frederick J. Horne) had arrived there by plane to deliver a personal assurance from President Roosevelt that "these islands need fear no attack or change of sovereignty" and that "the United States desires to maintain cordial

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

By a Staff Artist

Martinique and Guadeloupe

Strategic French-owned Caribbean islands reported neutral in the United States' war against the Axis. Other French possessions include St. Pierre and Miquelon off Newfoundland, and French Guiana.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 19 — Reports reaching here that United States forces have arrived in Singapore and are to join in the defense of this linch-pin of democratic power appears to be one more sign that the Allies are taking up offensive positions in the Far East. For the assumption here is that preparations are under way for an attack on the Japanese from Burma.

Moreover, so long as this is done, vital Far Eastern booty of oil, rubber and tin are withheld from the Japanese, while trade routes to and from Australia, India, South Africa and North Africa east of Suez, are safeguarded.

The landing of British and Dutch troops on the Portuguese half of the East Indian Island of Timor and the arrival of Indian reinforcements in Burma draw fresh attention here to the fact that geographically the East Indies offer a favorable setup for a powerful Allied sea and air offensive in due course.

The narrow straits back of Sumatra and Java can be mined to intensify the blockade of Japan. Satisfactory reinforcement of Singapore to turn it and other keypoints into striking bases is anticipated.

Japan Alone on Offensive

At present it is only the newcomer, Japan, which holds the initiative on the Axis side and the rapid retreat of crack Nazi divisions in North Africa and Russia are construed here to mean that the Allies as a whole are advancing satisfactorily toward a point where a sustained offensive can be developed against Germany and Italy.

So far all Japanese assaults have

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

State Governments Mobilize Strength Behind War Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—A complete integration of effort between the 48 State Governments and the Federal Government in mobilizing the resources of the Nation fully behind the war was announced by President Roosevelt today.

So fully and so spontaneously has this working arrangement been achieved that the President was able to call off a planned Washington conference of Governors as unnecessary "waste motion."

At the same time, Mr. Roosevelt telegraphed to 50 State and Territorial Governors requesting them to consolidate under the Federal Government all public employment services in order to facilitate the rapid recruiting of defense workers.

Full Use of Power

"Now that the country is actually at war," his messages declared, "it is more than ever necessary that we utilize to the fullest possible extent all of the man power and woman power of this country to increase our production of raw materials."

This can be accomplished, he said, only by centralizing the recruiting work into a single agency, and he therefore asked that the State and Territorial Employment Services be made immediately "a uniformly and of necessity a nationally operated employment service."

Instructions were issued to Federal officials to put the co-ordination into effect at once.

The assurance of immediate cooperation from all State and local Governments came to the White House today in a joint statement from Executive Committee of the

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Retreat of British From Penang Base Carried Out Safely

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP) — The British garrison at Penang, island state of British Malaya off the northwestern fighting zone, has been evacuated "quite safely," it was announced today.

Penang had been outflanked by the Japanese thrust through Kedah Province, the mainland just opposite the island.

Now, presumably, the Japanese will take over Penang, if they have not done so already.

A military commentator said nothing was known here of any civilian evacuation of the island. Probably that was not attempted, he added.

While the announcement failed to specify when the garrison was removed, it was believed that the troops probably left before the British retired from Kedah Province to the Krian River line.

The size of the Penang garrison was not made public, nor could it be learned whether the men went to Singapore or to the Krian River front.

Cavite Bombed

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 19 (AP)—Two waves of Japanese bombers, flying at 30,000 feet, flew over the vital naval base at Cavite, in Manila Bay, in less than two hours today in short, quick thrusts and the first left a giant column of smoke billowing in the sky.

A communiqué issued by the United States Far Eastern Command said no reports of bombing by the second wave of planes had been received, nearly three hours after the raiders flew over the Manila area.

The Far Eastern Command also

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

C. D. Badges Distributed in Bay State

Distribution of official identification insignia to 60,000 Massachusetts Air Raid Wardens and more than 100,000 other Civilian Defense volunteers, was begun today by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The insignia consists of 15 different emblems on types of arm bands and pins, and will permit Civilian Defense workers passage through fire lines and other privileges in time of emergency. They are being issued by Arthur F. Wood to chairmen of the 351 local Civilian Defense Committees throughout Massachusetts.

The designs are patented and there is a penalty for illegal use of them. They have been officially designated by the office of Civilian Defense in Washington for use throughout the United States, and the Massachusetts Committee is said to begin their distribution.

Submit Lists

Local Defense Committees are being required to submit lists of personnel for whom they desire insignia. These lists are being checked by the identification bureau of the Committee to insure that only authorized persons obtain the emblem.

The batches are manufactured only by firms specifically licensed for this purpose by the National Office of Civilian Defense. In Massachusetts the sole distributing agency is the State Committee on Public Safety.

Emblems will designate wardens, demolition workers, rescue squads, auxiliary police and firemen, decontamination squads, first aid workers, staff members and other civilian defense volunteers.

Each civilian defense worker is required to pay 25 cents for his emblem.

The emblems will be distributed only to persons who have finished special courses or are otherwise qualified for civilian defense services, a spokesman for the Committee pointed out. It was emphasized that after Jan. 1 stiffer qualifications are scheduled to be imposed.

Special automobile plates will be provided for all full-time civilian defense workers, most of whom are staff members, it was announced.

Ample Warning

Replying to a question from reporters, J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee, declared that "as far as this Committee is concerned we shall not suggest or urge any emergency blackouts unless conditions are such as to make them plainly desirable or necessary. As to practice blackouts I think that

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

C. D. Workers Tagged

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Gets Allotment of Badges

Miss Barbara Higginson is shown pinning the first civilian defense insignia to be given out in the Hub in the lapel of J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Illustrations of Insignia: Page 2.

Christmas 'Shopping' in Britain

By Barbara Ellis Browne
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 19 — Christmas shopping in wartime England.

Punch paints the picture best by caricaturing Bond Street, aristocratically trod as usual, each person carrying home the unwrapped presents. Here an erect General bearing over his arm an immaculately creased pair of trousers, a pair of "braces" dangling from his hand; there a lady carrying a lace dress (lace alone isn't rationed), a pair of fur-trimmed shoes, and a bottle of perfume; and a young "man-about-town" trying to pretend complete unawareness of the hot-water bottle hanging from one finger behind his back.

Actually things like attaché cases, string bags and straw baskets are solving this problem, and the fact that no wrappings are allowed is perhaps the least startling thing about this picture when one reflects upon the probable adventures that lie behind most purchases.

New Buying Techniques Needed

Whole new techniques are needed in buying these days. Sales people are understandably depressed because they either sell unrationed goods, of which there are seldom enough, or rationed goods, which people frequently haven't enough coupons to buy. The whole tempo of business is slow measured and if you appear too interested or eager they seem to suspect a greedy or hoarding instinct which justifies them in only allowing you what they believe you deserve. They must be wheedled into a selling mood by an appearance of disinterestedness.

I didn't realize this at first and made the awful mistake of cheerful enthusiasm.

"Have you any of those nice wheaten biscuits?" I asked a salesman in front of an empty stand at Fortnum-Masons.

"No, madam," he said in a tone which seemed to imply that I had criticized the Government and he wished to have nothing further to do with me.

Different Approach Gets Results

"Well," I asked in a somewhat abashed but still optimistic tone, and pointing to a lonely row marked "Casava Biscuits," "What's in those nice little boxes?"

"These," he said as though with an effort, "are a kind of thin dry biscuit and they are only for connoisseurs."

But that was a week ago. Yesterday I learned a little more about approach shots. I asked for nothing, but, picking up a small tin box of pellets guaranteed to feed you for three days, I read its description as thoroughly as though an invasion was the only thought in my mind. In a moment a voice at my elbow said in almost solicitous tones: "Can I help you, madam?" I explained that I wanted a few things for Christmas. He flew about. Crystallized ginger maroons in syrups and even—drawn surreptitiously from behind a row of canisters and hastily wrapped up—a comb of honey. It took my breath away. I forgot there was a "war on."

But my memory was soon refreshed. In another shop I was approaching a showcase indirectly lighted, and inside was a row of familiar bottles. Perfume, I thought, Lanvin—how on earth did it ever get here in the Army and Navy Stores? Perfume is almost unobtainable, and here is a whole row of it—French perfume, too—perfect for presents. I felt a tremor of discovery comparable, I'm sure, to that of Cortez when he beheld the Pacific. But gazing with what I thought was a terrifically good imitation of indifference into the case I saw neatly printed and tucked almost out of view beside one of the bottles a sign. It said unobtrusively but unmistakably, "Dummies."

Further Up the Aisle

I never felt more like one. . . .

Further up the aisle things looked more cheerful—there was a knot of people and a sales girl or

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Solution of Inter-Union Strife Nears in Haverhill Shoe Industry

Workers in 24 Factories To Vote as Unit on Issue

Final moves to clean up a big inter-union fight involving 5,000 shoe workers at Haverhill were taken here today. The solution was produced by the war emergency and is without precedent in New England, Federal officials reported.

The 24 shoe factories concerned will vote Jan. 29 to go solidly either for the American Federation of Labor or else for the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations. One side or the other will get all the factories.

A wholesale decision was agreed on as preferable. As otherwise some factories might have voted for the A. F. or L., and other factories for the C. I. O., a piecemeal solution could have left warring groups in the community.

The blanket plan of election was proposed by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of the A. F. of L. as in the best interest of the community. Thus, the offer ran, union strife would be avoided.

The C. I. O. accepted. Then the employers agreed. Today the Regional Office of the National Labor Relations Board sent out the papers to the individual groups to be signed.

Originally the A. F. of L. stood virtually alone in the companies where voting will now determine the bargaining agency.

Closed shop contracts were held by the A. F. of L. in all but one or two of the 24 factories.

Then the C. I. O. put on an organizing campaign and filed petitions with the Boston office of the Labor Board asking that elections be held in the 24 plants.

Hearing on these petitions, to decide whether or not the C. I. O. had enough strength to warrant such elections being ordered, was set for last Wednesday. A trial examiner, James C. Paradise, came on from Washington to conduct the hearing.

But the A. F. of L. then made its proposal to dispense with a hearing and to concede the holding of elections, if the 24 factories were lumped into one voting unit.

Law Bars Workers Labor Gift to U. S.

Rear Admiral John D. Wainwright, Commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, said today that the offer of 12,000 employees to work without pay Sunday as a contribution toward the war effort would have to be declined. The Rear Admiral said that a telegram from the Navy Department had caused rejection of the offer. The message follows:

"This expression of patriotism is highly commendable and deeply appreciated. However, such gratuitous service cannot be accepted under existing statutes."

Meanwhile, 75 women employees of a small machine tool plant at Ashburton, Mass., will, at their own request, work New Year's Day and donate their day's wages to the Federal Government. Carl A. Hubbel, company president, said the day's earnings would be about $450.

In Washington it was explained that the Navy can neither accept free services from workers nor can it accept money which they might turn back. The only way this could be done, it was explained, would be for the workers to turn the money back to the Government of the United States (as distinct from the Navy). The money would then go into the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury Department and could not be turned over to the Navy until Congress had reappropriated it.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Christmas party of the Country Dance Society in the gymnasium of the Winsor School, corner Short Street and Pilgrim Road, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Saturday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Recent Accessions" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Piano and violin duo by Frances Brockman, violinist, and David Bacon, pianist. This is the final December program of the Orchestral Instruments series. At the Gardner Museum, Fenway, 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Table: Page 16

Radio Timetable: Page 4

By a Staff Photographer

Group Singing Christmas Carols in Boston Post Office Lobby

As much a part of Boston's holiday celebration as Christmas Eve carols on Beacon Hill, daily holiday singing at noon in the Boston Post Office lobby has once more been resumed. Crowds visiting the Post Office for Christmas mailing—heavier than ever as packages flow to the boys in the service—join with gusto the instrumental trio on the dais in front of the Christmas tree. Even when the trio are not on duty, there is usually a group listening to the records of familiar Christmas hymns.

Led by Lawrence J. Jenkins, tenor, or Walter D. Keenan, baritone, the crowd, averaging 200 a day, initiates the songfest with the National Anthem and ends it with "America." Engaged in a hearty rendition of "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," above, are Frank A. McDermott, violinist; Mr. Jenkins, Harold L. Weisse, trumpeter; Thomas A. Dolan, in charge of the caroling, and Mr. Keenan. All men are employees of the Boston Post Office.

'Landmark on Way to Industrial Peace'

Formation of the Industrial Relations Council here sets up a landmark in local history on the way to industrial peace, E. A. Johnson, one of Boston's outstanding labor leaders, declared today.

"This is the most significant step toward getting labor and management into personal contact and better acquaintance—bringing a better understanding of their respective interests—that has ever been taken in Boston," Mr. Johnson said.

The council should help substantially in reducing labor disputes and avoiding strikes, he added.

Mr. Johnson, who is Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of the Metropolitan District, took a hand in the origination of the plan. His organization represents 16,000 trade unionists in 59 affiliated unions.

Metropolitan Boston's new agency for labor peace is expected to make its most useful contribution in strikes that concern the public interest. The Council will probably figure less in the minor isolated strikes which do not come to general attention.

Charter Left Open

While the plan was finally adopted last night at a meeting of employers and labor leaders at a meeting in the City Club, the charter membership list will be left open for a time to encourage broader participation.

Possibility of the plan spreading was seen in the attendance including Worcester, Framingham, Quincy, and Lynn.

For the first time here, the council brings together, on a permanent committee, spokesmen for both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. Johnson noted that the aids to arbitration to be offered by the council filled a gap in the existing arbitration procedure between employers and unions. While labor agreements usually call for arbitration of differences arising out of interpretation of the terms of a contract, frequently the choice of the arbitrator has led to further difficulty.

Through the panels of arbitrators which the council purposes to set up, there should be no further trouble of that sort, Mr. Johnson said.

Initiated by Chamber

The project of an industrial relations committee was initiated in the industrial relations committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce well over a year ago, long before the demands of the present war emergency for industrial peace.

While chambers of commerce as a rule confine their committees to businessmen, the Boston chamber has opened its own committee to include labor. Mr. Johnson holds a unique labor membership on this committee.

The chairman of the chamber committee, Frederick W. Bliss, served as chairman of the committee on organization which worked out the program for the new Industrial Relations Council. Mr. Bliss is District Manager, Sales Development, for the General Electric Company.

However, the Industrial Relations Council is not a Chamber of Commerce activity. The council is entirely independent, its business and labor participants point out. It has been realized all along that to be effective the council would have to stand on its own feet.

C. D. Badges Distributed In Bay State

Continued from Page 1

is a matter for which there should be ample warning, and which should be worked out primarily by the cities and towns themselves. However, we will encourage practice blackouts later after there has been ample preparation and advance planning."

At the Regional Office of Civilian Defense, Dean James M. Landis announced his office is distributing to New England fire and defense officials a directory listing storage points of "foamite," a foam powder used in fighting oil fires.

Dean Landis also announced addition of three new members from the armed services to his staff, Lieut. Col. Howard W. Robbins, of Lexington, as assistant to Col. W. G. Knight, Chief of Protection; Lieut. Commander Princeton S. Lincoln, U. S. N. R., of Wareham, to act as liaison officer with the First Naval District; and First Lieut. Amasa R. Kenney, Jr., of Bangor, Maine, who will serve in the protection division.

At City Hall Mayor Maurice J. Tobin called a meeting of the Mayors Club of Massachusetts on national defense matters to be held at the Parker House tonight.

Civilian Problems

The Mayors are scheduled to hear a discussion of Civilian Defense problems by Mr. Farley of the Massachusetts Committee. This is to be followed by an open question period during which the chief executives can thresh out various financial and other problems which have arisen in the development of air-raid precautions.

Workmen today were making permanent installation of Boston's first air raid warning signal atop the Suffolk County Court House building in Pemberton Square, following successful tests of the device in that location yesterday. Location of the instrument there was decided upon after it had been tested unsuccessfully on top the Berkely Street Police Headquarters building, surrounded by higher buildings.

Albert L. O'Banion, Superintendent of the City fire alarm system; who is supervising the installation, announced that a second device will be placed on top the United Shoe Machinery Building rather than on the Custom House as formerly planned.

Great Strides in Defense Made Since Drive Began in June, 1940

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Among those who have closely observed the burgeoning of American war goods production there is unanimity in gratitude to Britain, and our other military allies, in giving us sorely-needed time to get the wheels in motion.

Critics of our production may disagree in many things, but on one point they all agree. That is, we are immeasurably further advanced in our preparations than we were when the big defense drive opened in June, 1940.

It is not merely a question of having an Army of 1,500,000 men; of three naval fleets; of bombers rolling out of new plants; and tanks. Those are big items, but sometimes a capsule, a vignette tells it better.

Take the Army's Boston Ordnance Office.

During the depression the word circulated among a few businessmen that the Army was issuing from time to time what it called "educational orders" for war goods, and that a plant idling along might pick up a few man hours of employment by taking on such an order.

In Obscure Rooms

Just about the time of the Fall of France, this reporter, tracking down the news, called at the Ordnance Office. It was then located in obscure rooms on one of the top floors of the Fedeeral Building.

Lieut. Col. James S. Crawford—then a Major—was in charge; Major P. E. Gruber (then a Captain) was his assistant. During the long, quiet days of the depression they had been working on something mysterious called the M-Day plan.

They had visited some 300 manufacturing plants in the Boston district, had surveyed their machinery and had filled out reports on what each plant could produce in event of emergency. With 75 of these plants they had gone so far as to sign Production Schedule Agreements, under which the activities of the plants were specified should an emergency arise. Eight plants, at that time, had been given educational contracts, under which the firm actually turned out a few items of ordnance just to make sure its workers knew how, and that all the necessary equipment was on hand.

Then came Durkirk, and President Roosevelt and Congress started the defense millions flowing. Among the first items needed were the small arms, the ammunition, the antiaircraft guns and the other items in the 91,000,000 separate pieces of ordnance that previous plans had called for New England to produce as its earliest contribution, so the newly called troops might be equipped.

The orders began to pour through Colonel Crawford's office in a torrent. His office space expended so much he was forced to move. His staff grew from less than a dozen to more than 200.

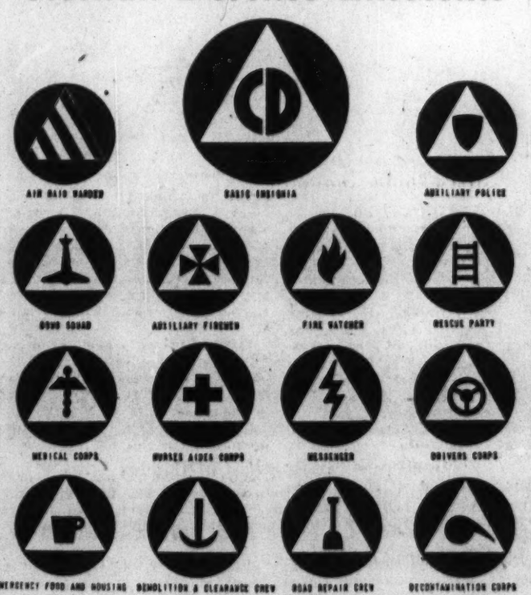
Began Trickling In

Then odd bits of news began to trickle in. It was war now, so we won't mention names and places, but we heard of lipstick holder makers turning out cartridge cases, of a gasoline pump factory turning out gun mounts; of a shoe machinery outfit turning out antitank guns; of a big machinery plant turning out big shell cases, of a silk mill making parachutes; of a firecracker concern loading shells.

So far as an outside observer could tell, this mobilization was orderly and according to plan, but it threatened to be slow.

At first they said it would be impossible to get machine tools. That hurdle was gotten over; then they said it would be impossible to get skilled workers, but they did.

Civilian Defense Emblems



International

What Civilian Defense Workers Will Wear

Universal Air-Raid Warning Urged by Acoustics Expert

By Janet Mabie

It is not only desirable but probably essential in the long run that there shall be one universal, uniform air-raid warning signal system, in use among all the cities in the United States that may have occasion to use it. But the only system that can have maximum effectiveness will be contrived not on the basis of sheer loud noise, but in strict accordance with technological acoustic principles.

This was pointed out at Chicago by Dr. William Braid White. Dr. White, a member of the American Acoustical Society and the Institute of Musical Technology of Great Britain, is long-time director of acoustical research for the American Steel & Wire Company.

Studying the confusion caused around the country by random and hurried trying-out of all sizes and shapes of noise-makers for air-raid warning purposes, Dr. White said: "The important thing for officials to know now is that it doesn't matter how huge the air-raid warning signal-apparatus is. The question is, is it acoustically correct? If it isn't, it can be as big as the Kremlin—and still not be heard five blocks distant. On the other hand, if contrived in keeping with acoustical engineering principles, it may be comparatively small and still be effective over substantial areas."

Posing questions to Dr. White grew out of casual conversation in a group of friends, and someone suggesting that possibly all the confusion may be due to inherencies in the siren, as a type of sound. Maybe the siren is just the wrong type of sound for the necessity. Maybe air-raid warning signals should be made with some totally different sound — perhaps some version of the blunt, ratchet-like watchman's rattle of Victorian England, for instance, because a warning rattle is not a sound common to everyday life in the United States, hence might attract alert attention.

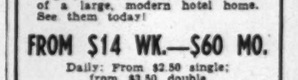
Dr. White believes there might be something to the watchman's rattle sound but it would not be his first choice. And the siren is certainly not.

"Every American city today is filled all the time," he said, "with wha. you may call 'conventional' siren noises. The sirens of fire engines, ambulances, police cars. Consequently the mass ear has grown so conditioned to the sound of the siren that it is very doubtful if it could be shaken out of its laziness about attending to it. The horns that produce the cry of the siren are roughly tuned to notes of the musical scale, it is true, yet musically speaking, while an unpleasant sound, the siren is not unpleasant enough to compel the attention necessary. So, from an acoustical standpoint, I'd recommend that sirens be discarded, forthwith.

"No, my best choice would be a system, not of huge-bulky blocks of sound-making metal that must be mounted, with difficulty, on high places neither too open nor too closed in, but of recorded combinations of tone, impressed on phonograph discs, thus easily distributed and as easily amplified at strategic points by public-address systems."

"But what would the consistency of the tone-combinations be?" Dr. White was asked.

"That's very important. I believe the sound most likely, not only to attract instant attention, but to register itself unmistakably on the mass memory, so that action would presently become automatic, would be a repetition of the notes F——A flat, F——A flat, taking the F immediately above Middle C and ascending, the interval of a minor-third, to A flat. The A flat tone sound should last twice as long as the F tone, and the cycle should be repeated once per second.

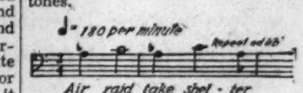


"It seems to me that we are already so familiar with the recording of material for simple, speedy distribution of hearing by large numbers of people (your recordings of symphonic music are an example) that to make sound recordings of these tones on the conventional phonograph disc, to distribute them to all official headquarters for air-raid warning, there to be amplified by whatever local method is effective, would achieve an economy of time, motion and effectiveness. Once you get a signal agreed upon and recorded, the reproduction of it at intervals of time and space wherever needed, through public address systems and loudspeakers, is a relatively simple matter, needing no newly trained workers, no elaborate and expensive equipment. It seems to me this makes an ideal universal air-raid signal system.

"Let us say, for instance, that the citizens of Boston become accustomed to one sound, one method of warning. Let us say that some of them, or a considerable number, a delegation to a convention, perhaps, go to Chicago; and that, while they are there, there is a necessity for an air-raid warning. Suppose the sound, the method of warning in Chicago is entirely different from the one to which the people from Boston are accustomed? Why wouldn't it be much simpler—now, while there is time—for the Director of Civilian Defense, to unify the whole country, as regards air-raid warning signal procedure. Choosing the tones to form the signal, recording them with a beat-frequency oscillator on phonograph discs, distributing them to air-raid warning officials in all cities, and preparedness thus be accomplished. The only thing I would say, the choice of tones must be right. The human ear is susceptible to some tones and insensitive to others. With the right tonal intervals forming the signal, mass attention can be effectively attracted."

Dr. White's second choice of a method would be a recorded articulate call—that is to say, a form of words, certainly not exceeding four.

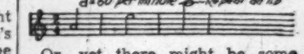
Air raid; take shelter, for instance. "This form of words should bespoken by a well-trained voice for recording purposes, or actually intoned as, for instance, to these tones.



"The exact tones, or even the exact rhythm, could be evolved; anyone accustomed to public speaking would immediately understand what was required. And again, phonographic recording gives the simplest, easiest method of distribution.

"I think it should be said that the signal finally agreed upon for universal use should then be officially forbidden for any other purpose, for you would otherwise probably find mischievous boys trying to reproduce it (á la the Hi-yo Silver-Lone Ranger call!) as a 'joke,' which might cause great trouble indeed."

Dr. White's third choice would be some signal based on a sound altogether different. Possibly some version of the rattle. Or, just possibly, a definite musical phrase, sounded by an orchestral trumpet, giving a martial, pealing, immediately notable effect; thus;



Or, yet there might be some combination of tone and warning words, recorded on one disc.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM

TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable high cloudiness this afternoon, and tonight; slightly colder tonight with the lowest temperature about 35 degrees.

Maine: Considerable high cloudiness this afternoon and tonight; slightly colder tonight.

New Hampshire: Considerable high cloudiness this afternoon and tonight; slightly colder south portion tonight.

Vermont: Considerable high cloudiness this afternoon and tonight; slightly colder near the coast tonight.

Eastport to Hatteras: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	39	New Orleans	76	57
Chicago	53	32	New York	49	42
Denver	56	30	Norfolk	59	36
Kansas City	61	29	Philadelphia	50	32
Los Angeles	72	57	St. Louis	59	36
Miami	76	58	Washington	40	18
Minneapolis	41	28			

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:27 p. m.; height, 11.9 feet.
Saturday, 0:03 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:44 p. m.

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Sideglances in Washington: Marines Demand More 'Japs'

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Famous sayings:

"Send us more Japs," was officially recognized on Dec. 17 as a new "famous saying of history."

Representative Clarence Cannon (D.), of Missouri, recorded its origin thusly in the House: "Yesterday morning when contact was again established with Wake Island and the gallant little remnant of American Marines still holding the shell-torn atoll beneath a tattered American flag was asked what was most urgently needed, the word came back defiantly, 'Send us more Japs'."

"There are many stirring phrases in American history," Mr. Cannon told his colleagues. "A new one has been added today."

Ace Reporter:

Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, was complimenting Chicago Daily News Correspondent Paul Leach on the excellent reporting job his former boss, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox did on his Hawaiian trip.

"Yes," agreed Mr. Leach. "But he had an advantage. He could order the person he was interviewing to answer his questions."

Unwanted Visitor:

OPM Director William S. Knudson doesn't agree with those who hold that this is America's "darkest hour."

"This isn't a dark hour," he told a meeting here this week.

"We've just got a drunk in the parlor and have to give him the bum's rush."

In Plain American:

There's German writing on War Department bulletin boards these days. It says: "Heute Gehort uns Deutschland." (Today Germany is Ours). "Morgen die Ganz Welt." (Tomorrow the Whole World).

Underneath is a good big American "Oh yeah?"

"Line Is Busy:"

OPM (Republic 7500). Today has approximately 2,000 telephone lines, with an average of two extensions to each.

National defense (Republic 5050) has about the same number.

New lines are being added as rapidly as possible, at the rate of 25 to 30 a day. Each has approximately 50 operators.

Yet three times out of four you get a busy signal.

Going Too Far:

Mark McCloskey, Director of Recreation in the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, is amused at protests coming in from college girls over military etiquette that carries over at dances.

"When we dance with a nice boy who is a private, the sergeant cuts in and that's the last we ever see of him," girls from an eastern women's college have complained.

Save Daylight Is Latest Plea Of California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The State which doesn't like daylight-saving time is now at the fore of those asking for it. Last year a daylight-saving proposition was on the California ballot. It was voted down. Once before Californians defeated daylight-saving time by popular vote.

Reason today for the demand for the change in time, which comes from the Governor's office in Sacramento, from the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and Chamber of Commerce and from other communities and civic organizations, is the threat of blackouts. "In order to meet what we are convinced is one of the most critical problems affecting public safety during the present emergency, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce respectfully suggests that for a period of 90 days clocks throughout the United States be set ahead one hour, as was done during the last war, thereby minimizing night traffic and and permitting the public, including office and store employees and the buying public, to be off the streets and in their homes before nightfall." This is the telegram sent by the local Chamber to Fiorello H. La Guardia, National Director of Civilian Defense, and other civic organizations throughout the nation.

An advance in time will force most commuters to start to work before the break of day, but most opinion overheard by this commuter is in favor of the change. The workers would rather get home in daylight, it seems, and go to work in the dark.

Most opposition to daylight-saving time last year came from radio companies and moving picture houses. Since the current proposal is only for the winter months and supposedly would not be continued in the summer months, it is believed this opposition would not again be expressed, since the public will still go to the movies and listen to the radio.

More Sun Is Urged

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—A nation-wide daylight savings plan to offset wartime blackouts was demanded in the Senate yesterday by Senators Sheridan Downey (D) of California and Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine.

The California Senator presented a petition from San Francisco urging Congress to enact such a system so that workers and the public might reach home before nightfall.

In Los Angeles, Senator Downey said, blackouts had caused a five-fold increase in automobile accidents.

Senator Brewster said he was informed that more persons in England had been killed during blackouts and by action of home guards than had been by Nazi bombings.

Southern Hospitality for the Army

When the Soldiers Come to Town

Fayetteville, N. C., welcomed the soldiers from Fort Bragg with real southern hospitality, including a southern style barbecue right in the city's streets.

North Carolina Town Entertains the Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAYETTESVILLE, N. C.—Historic Fayettesville, where North Carolina ratified the United States Constitution in 1789, when it was the capital of the State, was host to Fort Bragg's 62,000 soldiers at a "Welcome Neighbor Day" celebration, participated in by local officials, Gov. J. Melville Broughton an dother citizens of high rank.

Streets were cleared of all traffic for an outdoor program that took place in the center of the city. An ample supply of barbecue was prepared for the refreshment of soldiers and other guests, and the entire community was dressed in gala attire.

Occurring as it did during the first week of the United States' active participation in World War No. 2, the occasion was one of more than ordinary significance. Fort Bragg soldiers had all returned from maneuvers, and from the post, thousands came to celebrate.

Governor Broughton officially represented the State. He spoke words of dedication and cheer, as he referred to the struggle in which America now is engaged to preserve freedom on the face of the earth. Bands and orchestras enlivened the occasion. Street dancing was participated in by soldiers and civilians, and the community which has played a conspicuous part in every national crisis joined in making the day one long to be remembered.

Generals rubbed elbows with State officials and civilians. Educators and religious leaders were present to participate in the program and observe the festivities.

Tulsa Oil Man Gives Big Ranch And Skyscraper to Boy Scouts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—A gift by Waite Phillips, Tulsa, Okla., oil man, of two properties—a complete operating ranch in New Mexico of approximately 91,000 acres and a 23-story office building in Tulsa valued at more than $5,000,000—to Boy Scouts of America was announced by Walter W. Head, President of the National Council of the Scouts today. The new land grant adjoins the 35,000-acre Rocky Mountain Scout Camp in New Mexico which Mr. Phillips donated to the Scouts in 1938. The combined acreage will be united under the name of Philmont Scout Ranch.

The Tulsa Building, a modern, air-conditioned office structure, was donated by Mr. Phillips to provide a permanent endowment to the Scout activities on the New Mexico properties, Mr. Head said. In accordance with Mr. Phillips' wishes, the Scouts will pay their share of local and state taxes on those parts of the properties in New Mexico and Oklahoma used for competitive commercial purposes.

"In viewing conditions today," Mr. Phillips said in presenting the gift to the National Council, "I am impressed with the responsibility of this generation to adequately train its youth—physically, mentally and morally—to meet the problems they must face in the future. It is my opinion that nothing can be more valuable to this generation than to enlarge this scouting program, which develops initiative, self-reliance and dependability."

"It has always been my belief that the best contribution to that kind of development is by living close to nature and through learning to live in the great out-of-doors. It is also my belief that the romance, history, and traditions of the country in which this ranch is located will contribute much toward perpetuating American idealism and patriotism among boys from all parts of America and it is with these thoughts that I felt impelled to furnish an endowment so that all Boy Scouts, and their leaders—now totaling approximately 1,500,000—would have an equal opportunity to participate."

All natural resources, such as timber, minerals, irrigation, water, etc., go with the property and the gift includes personal property consisting of livestock, machinery, implements, furniture and fixtures now in use. Elevations on the ranch range from approximately 6,500 feet to 12,000 feet and the vast area is divided into high mountain timbered areas, foothills and mesas and prairie land with sheltered valley and meadow lands.

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NATION-WIDE RAIL-AIR SERVICE

Canadian Unionist Proposes American Alliance in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—Representatives of management and labor continued their efforts for a no-strike war policy here today as a proposal came from A. R. Mosher of the Canadian Congress of Labor that Canadian and United States trade unions submerge their identities and quarrels for the duration, and unite in one body dedicated to speeding up the war effort.

Word came from Ottawa that Mr. Mosher proposed an organization which would include the Congress of Industrial Organizations and its Canadian affiliate, the Canadian Congress of Labor, as well as the American Federation of Labor and its Canadian counterpart, the Trades and Labor Congress. He said he had invited Philip Murray to discuss the plan at Ottawa next month and had urged it upon Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress, in the hope that he would invite the A. F. of L. President, William Green. Representatives from Central and South American and British unions might attend, he said.

Mr. Mosher's proposal follows a peace feeler from the A. F. of L. here, at the outset of President Roosevelt's management - labor conference. The latter conference continued today after failing in its chance of performing what President Roosevelt described as "a thrilling thing" of reaching unanimous agreement by last night.

At his press conference today Mr. Roosevelt said the 24 conferees drawn half from management and a quarter each from C. I. O. and A. F. of L. groups, was making "good progress," but he did not know whether they would reach agreement by tonight. Mr. Roosevelt had urged agreement by tonight "at the latest."

The moderator, William H. Davis, called the body into joint session today. It was reported that the rival labor groups were in "substantial agreement" on creation of a War Labor Board similar to that of 1918.

President Acts to Supply Food for Territories

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked Congress to appropriate $35,000,000 to enable the Agriculture Department to maintain adequate reserve supplies of food, feed, and seed in the territorial possessions.

In a letter to Representative Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, signed by the Director of the Budget, the President said the supplies were needed "to meet the emergent requirements of the civilian population" of the territories and possessions of the United States.

Strikers Refuse to Return In Dispute at Steel Plant

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Dec. 19 (AP)—Congress of Industrial Organizations strikers at Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. voted two to one not to return to work during union-company negotiations which reached an impasse late yesterday.

Approximately 1,800 employees joined a work stoppage at the rod and wire mill at suburban Struthers Dec. 17 in sympathy with 200 men in the electric weld department. They complained about introduction of an "incentive system" to speed production.

The "incentive system" was described by company and union officials as a method of increasing output by paying premiums on production in excess of a certain amount. The system, introduced Saturday, did not involve any reduction in the pay per piece, officials said.

Other strike and labor developments reported by the Associated Press follow:

Vincennes, Ind.—The C. I. O. Utility Workers Organizing Committee called a strike for midnight tonight at the 35,000-kilowatt electric generating plant supplying power to Southwestern Indiana coal mines and the Burns City Naval Ammunition Depot.

Local 192 of the Union at the Edwardsport plant of the Public Service Company of Indiana, Inc., employing 87 men, issued the strike call.

Edward T. Shedlock, Youngstown, Ohio, midwest regional director of the Union, said the strike was ordered to force recognition of the Union. A company spokesman in Indianapolis said the firm had a closed shop contract with the American Federation of Labor International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for its whole system, extending over some 60 counties, and could not sign with the C. I. O.

Detroit — Intervention of President Roosevelt in a strike of the United Dairy Farmers of the C. I. O., aimed at diverting the milk supply of Metropolitan Detroit, was urged as additional reports of violence were received.

In a telegram to Mr. Roosevelt, George A. Johnson, President of the Johnson Milk Company, declared that "milk is being dumped, trucks put out of commission, and drivers sent home by pickets," although "less than 10 per cent" of the farmers who supply milk to the Detroit area are on strike.

The U. D. F. called the strike Dec. 17.

Birmingham, Ala.—A strike of American Newspaper Guild of the C. I. O. at the Birmingham Post was settled and the paper arranged to resume publication Dec. 22 after more than three months of idleness.

James E. Mills, Editor of the Scripps-Howard afternoon daily, said wage increases for "all brackets" of the paper's 67 editorial and circulation employees and a "form of voluntary check-off for collection of union dues" was provided in the agreement.

The Guild asked for a closed shop — which was not granted.

Washington — Walter Reuther, C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers organizer, said General Motors Corporation had rejected a union plan for continuous seven-day week operation in General Motors defense plants because of overtime pay demanded by the Union.

Although accepting the principle of a 168-hour work week, the company balked at paying double wages on Sunday as provided in the U. A. W. contract, Mr. Reuther told reporters after a conference with OPM officials. He declared the union had agreed to submit the overtime question to arbitration but that the company did not agree.

It's Good-Will Season —Kansas Judge Has Hopes

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Dec. 19 (AP)—Judge Harvey J. Emerson will grant no more divorce decrees until after the holidays.

"There have been instances where domestic wounds were healed in the Christmas season," Judge Emerson said. "Sometimes an exchange of gifts is all that is needed to reunite a husband and wife."

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BOSTON, MASS

Grant Also Wrote His Successor To Name Grandson to West Point

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt reached back into the pages of history today and adapted an idea from the life of Ulysses S. Grant in order to do homage to Lieut. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., American aviator who sank the Japanese Battleship Haruna at the cost of his own life.

Mr. Roosevelt wrote a letter to "The President of the United States in 1956," asking that Lieutenant Kelly's son, Colin P. Kelly, III, who is now 18 months old, be appointed to the Military Academy at West Point.

The incident recalled that Ulysses S. Grant once wrote a similar letter in behalf of his grandson, and namesake, Ulysses S. Grant, then four years old.

Princess Julia Cantacuzene, General Grant's granddaughter, tells about it in her memoirs. Col. Fred Grant, the General's son and like his father a veteran of the Civil War, was very anxious to have his boy go to West Point.

He went to his father a year before the latter passed on and said:

"Father, I've never asked you to do me a favor, but I think if you will write it, I would like a letter from you to the then President of the United States, asking him to appoint my boy, a cadet."

The Civil War campaigner fell in with the idea. He wrote:

"To the President of the United States:

"May I ask you to favor the appointment of Ulysses Grant—the son of my son, Frederick Grant—as a cadet at West Point, upon his application? In doing so you will gratify the wishes of

"U. S. Grant."

Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman came calling about that time and Colonel Grant showed him the letter, suggesting he indorse it and saying: "My youngster will be very proud of such a paper some day," General Sherman immediately did so.

Young Ulysses grew up to want to be a soldier and the double letter was sent to President McKinley, who made the appointment, and with a short note returned his grandfather's letter to the young cadet.

His sister, Princess Cantacuzene, proudly recorded that young Grant fulfilled the indorsement—he graduated from West Point among the first in his class.

Antiaircraft Guns Not for Santa; President to Light Tree as Usual

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Santa Claus needn't let antiaircraft weapons guarding the nation's Capital scare him away, because he is expected at the White House.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt are going ahead with "Christmas as usual." For the President that means a tree-lighting ceremony Christmas Eve, with up to 30,000 neighbors joining the party on the White House grounds.

For Mrs. Roosevelt it means a round of Christmas basket parties. For both it means a White House office staff reception, church on Christmas Day, turkey, and seeing what Santa brought.

The nation's No. 1 Christmas tree, this year glittering with red, white and blue lights, will be set up within the White House grounds instead of on the Ellipse—the park midway between the Executive Mansion and the Washington Monument—as in the past.

This is in line with Mr. Roosevelt's wish. Last year he told his audience at the tree-lighting ceremony that "if we are all here," he wanted the folks to come and sing around a tree on the White House grounds.

In anticipation of this a tall spruce was planted on the south lawn, and those in charge of the Washington Community Christmas Tree celebration say they've been given the word to go ahead and decorate it.

Also they report that the invitation to come see the President light the tree and hear him deliver the Yuletide message to the nation—and to the world by short wave—still stands. The President is to speak from the south portico at 5:11 p. m., E. S. T., Dec. 24.

Wake Island Ends Strike in Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Marines on Wake Island and a policeman on picket detail settled a two-month-old defense plant strike in Chicago.

Lieut. Leroy Steffens had spent eight weeks observing a strike of 30 machinists demanding recognition of an American Federation of Labor union as bargaining agency when the story of Pearl Harbor and Wake Island came along.

"If the lads on Wake Island can fight like they did," he told the pickets, "you guys certainly can settle your little differences and do your part."

They named Lieutenant Steffens mediator. He cleared the path to settlement and by next week the company again should be at peak production on military equipment.

New York Autoists Elect

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 19 (AP)—Peter H. Troy of Poughkeepsie was elected President of the New York State Automobile Association at a meeting of directors yesterday.

Senate to Defer Action on Langer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Senate leaders indicated today that the Senate probably would defer until January consideration of the case of Senator William Langer (R) of North Dakota.

The Senate Elections Committee yesterday voted 13 to 3 in favor of a resolution recommending that Senator Langer be denied a seat in the Senate, following a year-long investigation of charges of irregularity in his election in 1940.

With the vote, Senator Langer immediately began a battle to get the Senate to reject the Committee's recommendation. As the first step, he strode about the Senate yesterday afternoon, distributing copies of a green-covered brief covering oral arguments in his defense.

Pending the filing of formal reports, Senator Langer declined comment on the Committee's action.

One charge considered by the Committee was an allegation that Senator Langer attempted to influence Federal Judge A. Lee Wyman of South Dakota. Judge Wyman presided during trial of Senator Langer on a charge that while Governor he attempted to obstruct orderly operation of the Federal Relief Act.

Senator Langer was first convicted. Higher courts ordered a retrial which ended in disagreement by the jury. In a third trial Senator Langer was acquitted.

Army Officer's Speeches On Attack Under Inquiry

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 19 (AP)—A retiring Army officer was confined to his quarters today during an investigation into recent speeches in which he commented on the Japanese attack on Hawaii.

Maj. Gen. Daniel van Voorhis, Fifth Corps area commander, ordered the action, an area spokesman said, against Col. H. C. Kress Muhlenberg, former Commander of Hickam Field at Hawaii.

Colonel Muhlenberg told the Curtiss Flying Club here Wednesday night that the only reason the United States did not lose the Hawaiian Islands in the initial attack by Japan was that the Japanese were too stupid to concentrate their forces.

He also declared that the American people should not hunt "goats" because they themselves adopted a program of sending planes all over the world instead of keeping aircraft where most needed.

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If the ARMY or NAVY should get your seat

The railroads are meeting unusual requirements placed upon them by the National Emergency. Consequently not all passenger equipment is available for Christmas holiday travel.

Thousands of travelers are being carried home for the holiday and every effort is being made to provide for every one, but if the Army or Navy should get your seat, or you are inconvenienced in any way, we ask your patience and understanding.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

League of Women Voters To Reassess Its War Role

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. LaRue Brown, President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, has called an extraordinary session of the members and committee chairmen, to be held early in January, to consider the responsibility of the League and its individual members in wartime.

"Every good citizen," she said, "is asking, 'What can I do in defense of my country?' " The League will consider not what it wants to do but what it can and ought to do.

A special session of the Executive Committee of the State League was held yesterday at the headquarters, 31 Mount Vernon Street, to hear the report of Mrs. Richard H. Field of Weston, Second Vice-President of the National League, on the recent conference of national officers called in Washington, D. C., by Miss Marguerite Wells, National President. In calling the officers together, Miss Wells pointed out that "to meet war conditions which double and treble the problems of government, the League of Women Voters will be obliged to double or treble its speed and scope."

A Wider Program

Mrs. Brown's call to Massachusetts members for the session next month—the date and place of which will be definitely announced within a few days—declared that "Winning the war, and probably a long war, means much more than acting as air raid wardens or ambulance drivers. It means facing and solving countless problems, problems essential to civilian morale and hence to total defense. Great Britain has found, for example, that the social welfare of its citizens is quite as important to the prosecution of the war as the bomb shelters.

"Child welfare services, the health and nutrition of civilian workers and their families and of potential soldiers, adequate housing for defense workers, proper school facilities for their children, industrial training for defense industry—these things no country at war can afford to neglect," she said.

Welfare Activities

"The problem of determining what Government services are necessary to the country's welfare or setting up a yardstick for distinguishing between essential and nonessential Government activities is one for the solution of which League members should be especially well equipped," Mrs. Brown added.

Discussing the qualifications of League members for such work, she pointed out the study they have made of Government and Its Operation, Government and Social Welfare, Government and Foreign Policy, Government and Education and other such fields in past years, equipping them with a comprehensive grasp of community, state and national problems.

For the last 12 months it has put its entire force toward the building of public opinion for unity and the winning of the "Battle of Production." Now it will go as wholeheartedly into the war as into the prewar defense.

Only 6 Days Left Until Christmas

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'Workshop' Plans An Open House

The Brookline Workshop of the British War Relief Society will hold open house at its shop at Beacon and Charles Streets, Boston, Monday, from 3 to 4:30 o'clock. Refreshments will be served, and the public is welcome.

Greeting cards and Christmas gifts are on sale at the shop, including unusual cards bearing the golden crest of the Society or a reproduction of a Samuel Chamberlain etching of Old England.

The Executive Committee will act as hostesses. In this group are Mrs. Melvin M. Johnson, Jr., Vice-Chairman of the shop; Mrs. Albert F. Bigelow, Secretary, and Mrs. Daniel Tyler, Jr., Treasurer. It also includes Mrs. Roger Ernst, Mrs. Elliott C. Cutler, Mrs. Richard K. Hale, and Mrs. D. Johnson Adams.

Christmas Party Planned for Aged

The Ladies' Unity Club will hold its annual Christmas party at the Annah F. Osgood Home for Aged People, from 2:30 to 4:30 p. m., Monday, distributing gifts to every member of the "Home family."

Among the guests will be officers in the State and City Federations, and Presidents of the women's clubs of the Fourth District.

Gift Pageant — and Removal Sale Values

CRYSTAL EPERGNE

A brilliant and decorative centerpiece

Includes 2-light candelabrum and four flower vases. Exclusive of candles and flowers.

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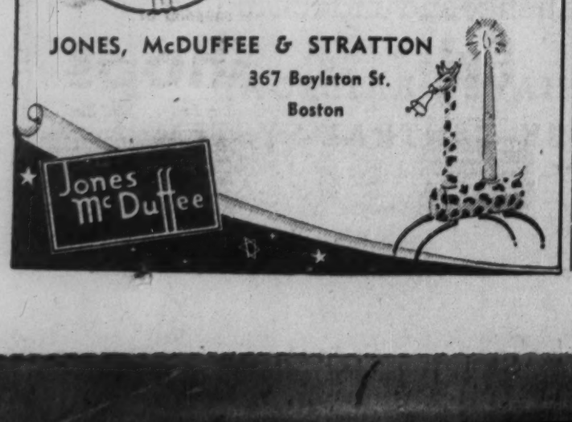
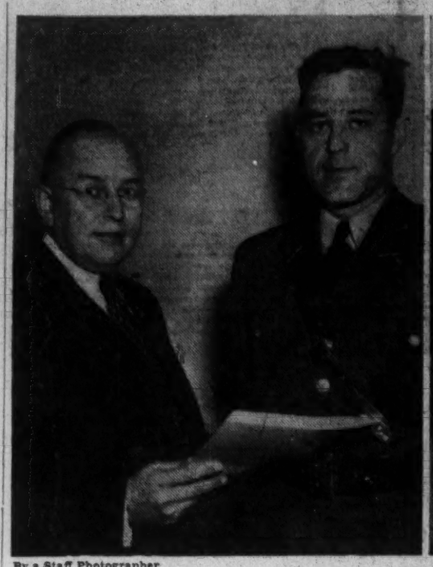




By a Staff Photographer

Speakers at Town Meeting on Education

Dennis C. Haley, left, Assistant Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools, and Capt. Leslie Spinks, in charge of morale at Camp Edwards, who with Louis C. Zahner, head of the department of English at Groton School, took part in today's Town Meeting, held by the Boston City Federation of Organizations at the Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street. Mrs. Max Ulin, right, chairman, Education for the Federation, and moderator of the meeting, is photographed with Mr. Zahner.

Status of Education Town Meeting Topic

With a view to linking problems of the present with experience of the past, the Boston City Federation of Organizations today held a Town Meeting in the Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street. The topic was "Is Education Keeping Step With the Times?" considered from three angles: industrial production, military power, and propaganda. Mrs. Max Ulin, Chairman of Education of the Federation, chose a town meeting to emphasize that inspiration and impetus for our present effort was to be found in generous measure in the early expressions of our democracy.

The first speaker, Dennis C. Haley, Assistant Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools, told of how the schools of the city had risen to the demand for skilled industrial workers and mechanics. They are operating now in three eight-hour shifts, furnishing pre-employment refresher courses especially designed for the man who is going to fill a single-skill job, he said. In addition, courses have been provided to improve and upgrade skilled mechanics and leaders, who can oversee and direct production. The latter courses are given for men already employed, either in private industry or in the government services, and include enlisted men.

Where an industrial concern is too small to permit having its own educational department, the public schools have taken over the task. New single-skill jobs are being added to industry every day, Mr. Haley said, as mass-production shows the need. Already about one million workers have been trained in refresher courses in cities over the country.

It is interesting to note, he added, that in the process of training men and women for mechanical skills, the schools are working on a not inconsiderable quantity of actual products which the country needs in its defense—on machine parts, tools, castings, etc.

Captain Leslie Spinks, the officer in charge of morale at Camp Edwards, next spoke on "Morale and Recreation in our Camps."

He said it was his conviction that American youth, because of its universal training in the fundamentals of fair play and good sportsmanship would tenaciously hold to those principles through all the present stress and the present need to rise to a different demand—the demand to fight other men—and in the end would return to the democratic way of consideration for the other fellow, a quality absent in a dictatorship.

Finally Louis C. Zahner, head of the department of English at Groton School, answered the question, "What are the Schools Defending?" He said that he was deeply concerned lest in this crisis, with widespread and real need for vocational education, we lose sight of the cultural ideals, which after all are what we are fighting to preserve. What, he asked, will our young people have to hold to, in ideals and ideas, if we allow them to lose sight of the great thinking and doing of other ages and other peoples?

Mrs. Ulin acted as moderator for the meeting. A message of greeting was given by Mrs. David A. Westcott, President of the State Federation, and Mrs. C. J. Cook, President of the City Federation, presided at the business meeting.

A musical interlude was provided by Eleanor Washburn, soprano, and Jean Banash, pianist. Honor guests were Mrs. Franklin S. Nichols, Chairman of Education of the State Federation, and Past Presidents of the City Federation. Refreshments were served after the meeting.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Dec. 21

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, Dec. 21

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

5:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 9.70mc (30.9m) or 11.79mc (25.4m), Christian Science Program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (9.70mc-30.9m or 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin-American listeners.
(6.04mc-49.6m or 11.73mc-25.6m
9:30 p. m.—Spanish lessons for North Americans.

WBOS (11.87kc-25.26m)

3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Opera Excerpts.
4:30 p. m.—Portuguese Defense News.
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
5:15 p. m.—Chopiniana (Portuguese).
5:30 p. m.—Rhythm and Dance.
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News & Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—Viennese Ensemble.
7:30 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).
8:15 p.m.—Discoteca Victor (Recordings).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Modern Harmonies.
9:30 p. m.—Philatelic Hour (Spanish).
9:45 p. m.—Vocal Concert (Mario Silveira).
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—Music To Dance By.
10:30 p. m.—Mail Bag (English).
10:45 p. m.—NBC Camera Club (English).
11:00 p. m.—Moonlight Music.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:00 p. m.—"Britain Goes To It." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Sydney—5:15 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is. . . ." VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—5:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—American Eagle Club Program. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., m.
London—7:55 p. m.—"Thank You, America." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest—8:00 p. m.—News in English; "The Week in Hungary," talk by Alexis Mathe; HAT4 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—6:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Wickham Steed: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—"Dona Clarines," Comedy in Spanish by Alvarez Quintero. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Headline News and Views; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

B. U. Ready For Air-Raid Emergencies

Scattered though many of its buildings are, Boston University is prepared today to meet all emergencies should Boston receive a second air-raid alarm. The University's Defense Council, under the chairmanship of Prof. Irving C. Whittemore, is perfecting minute details for safety measures from bombing attacks. The President, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, disclosed this morning.

Telephone arrangements are ready to be installed in the University to provide contact with all the scattered departments simultaneously by permanent direct lines from the central unit which will be located in President Marsh's office in the College of Liberal Arts. The University also has a direct wire to the local air-raid warning center.

According to present plans, yellow and blue alarms, which indicate planes sighted and approaching the city, respectively, will be confidential with the University's Defense Council. Only the red alarm, which means imminent bombardment, will require student notification.

Each University department has set up plans for the students to go to the most protected area in the building and remain there until the "all clear" sounds. Blackouts will be in force for evening classes whenever required. Plans also have been completed for the safety of dormitory students on Bay State Road.

Meantime, Boston University co-eds have lined up for defense. Answering their country's call for women trained to act quickly and efficiently in any emergency, more than 120 girls already have registered for the Auxiliary Civilian Defense School, which will be opened at the University's College of Practical Arts and Letters on January 5.

Prize Winner

Delar

Martha Beard Mooney

Of Woodsfield, Ohio, highest ranking senior at Radcliffe College in Cambridge, Mass., who has been awarded the $50 prize offered by the Radcliffe Chapter, Phi Beta Kappa, to the senior attaining the highest rank in academics. Miss Mooney is Vice-President of her class.

Maine Supreme Court Dismisses Cox Appeal

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Maine Supreme Court yesterday dismissed the appeal of Arthur F. Cox, a Jehovah's Witness, convicted of the murder of deputy Sheriff E. Dean Pray, of North Windham on Aug. 2, 1940.

The appeal was based on exceptions taken by Mr. Cox's counsel and on the Cumberland County Superior Court's refusal to grant a new trial. As a result, Mr. Cox faces a mandatory term of life imprisonment when he is called for sentence in January.

Girl Students At 'Franklin' Provide Toys

When little Jimmie at the Salvation Army Day Nursery stretches out eager hands for that woolly dog, and Josie at the Morgan Memorial children's home plays happily by the hour with her new doll, and Betty at the Sunnyside Day Nursery makes any visitor admire her rakish-looking cloth tiger cat, it more than repays the hours of labor that wrought these toys. No matter how busy the girl students at the Franklin Square House, Boston, are, they take time out to make boxes and boxes of Christmas toys for those little ones where the family income hardly provides food and clothing.

That "cosmopolitan village," the Franklin Square House at 11 East Newton Street, Boston, houses 900 girls with a sprinkling of grown-ups, who come to the "hub of the Universe" from far and wide, as Labrador, Mexico, the Sudan, and South India, for example, and who live as reasonably as $6.25 a week in this non-taxable, non-money-making hotel.

Starting the first of October, the girls open the Santa Claus Workshop in one of the "courting parlors" off Grandin Hall. An older woman with time to spare takes charge, and a notice on the bulletin board in the friendly foyer solicits thread, cloth, any material that will make toy animals and dolls for underprivileged children. And when any girl has even a few minutes of leisure, between classes, she drops in, cuts, sews, and chats with other girls who are already there or come later on.

At the end of November they have a table and sell some of their toys. With this money they buy mattress stuffing for dolls and animals and such mechanical toys (for five and ten cents) that little boys enjoy and that they cannot make. With salesman-like efficiency the girls carry over each year enough money and material to start on next year, as this is an annual event.

Rhode Island Fills Civilian Defense Gaps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 19—Preparations for civilian defense occupied the attention of State and community officers and a large number of civilians during the past week as Rhode Island made haste to correct the flaws which showed up in the defense system during the air-raid alarm a week earlier.

The Week in Rhode Island

District warning centers are now ready for operation, or nearly so, in every one of the State's communities. The two district warning centers, at Providence and Newport, already are connected with the New England warning center in Boston. The district centers, after getting the flash for an alert or an alarm from Boston in turn will pass on the flash to the cities and towns in their jurisdiction.

Some communities have proceeded with their plans further than others. Newport, a critical area because it is a naval base, not only has completed its city-wide warning system with air raid workers, rescue squads and auxiliary firemen and policemen, but also has made preliminary arrangements for evacuating 15,000 to 20,000 civilians should the need arise.

10,000 Volunteers Needed

Gov. J. Howard McGrath estimated that 10,000 volunteers will be needed in the State. Courses for these civilians in various lines of civilian defense work will be offered in the very near future, he announced this week.

The first course in air-raid precautions began last night for a group of persons chosen to be teachers. Air raid workers from Boston are giving the instruction.

Wickford, R. I., claims credit for being the first New England community to develop a civilian auxiliary fire force using fire boats.

The idea was introduced by Paule Loring, newspaper cartoonist and yachtsman, whose home is in Wickford. He offered the use of his 35-foot crusier and the Wickford Defense Council has made arrangements to equip it with a pump and other fire-fighting apparatus. Eventually Mr. Loring hopes to have a fleet of small fire boats in Narragansett Bay—all privately-owned craft donated for the emergency.

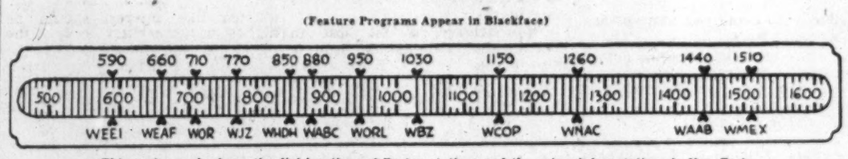
Blackout Preparations

Blackout plans have been widely publicized, but so far few Rhode Island householders have made any preparations, although many of the industrial plants are arranging to paint windows black or hang heavy black curtains.

The only air raid shelter plans yet considered in the State were at Newport, where W. S. H. Dawley, Chairman of the City's Housing Authority, announced a plan was being studied for building a shelter to accommodate 1,200 persons at the new Park-Holm housing project. The shelter would be built under the playground at the development and would cost an estimated $50,000.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce" ...	"Against the Storm"	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music
3:15	Bob Hannon, songs.	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Eugene Ormandy, conductor; guest pianists	Sports and Music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"		Sports and Music
3:45	Astronomy Program	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music
4:00	David Litscomb's	Studio Talk	"Backstage Wife"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	College Choir	Studio Talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	United We Stand...	Club Matinee; variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Arthur Frechette, pianist
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ...	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"; drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Musicale	News Service	Dinner Concert	Political Talk
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	News
6:30	Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service; Talk	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Raymond Scott's Orch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	Dance Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs.	"This Man's Army"	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30	Al Pearce and His	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:45	Gang; songs; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	PM Reporter
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	"Ask the Children"	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Rising Up the News";	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15	"The Small One";	"Ask the Children"	Graham; orchestra	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30	drama; guests; or-	Charles Laughton; M.	"Information, Please!"	Perkins Inst. Alumni	Musical Gems
8:45	chestra; E. Davis	Berle; Shirley Ross; or.	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Chorus; E. Jenkins, con.	"The Alpineers"
9:00	"Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	
9:30	"First Nighter";	"Michael and Kitty";	"Uncle Walter's Doghouse"; variety	Russell Bennett's Note-book	"Classical Album"
9:45	Dramatic Sketch	dramatic sketch; News			"Classical Album"
10:00	Shirley Temple	Rochester Philharmonic,	"Wings of Destiny";	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15	Time; drama	Guy F. Harrison, Con.	dramatic sketch	Network Sports	George Harris's Orch.
10:30	Christmas Carols	War Extra	The China Society of	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Christmas Pgm; Defense	America	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
11:00	Safety Talk; Mas-	News; Music	News Service	Network Sports	Shep Fields' Orchestra
11:15	ter Works of Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; N. Omstead	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:30	Howard Jones' Or-	"Music You Want"	"Unlimited Horizons";	Billy Keaton's Variety	"Day's End"
11:45	chestra	"Music You Want"	dramatization; speakers	Show; orchestra; songs.	"Day's End"; News

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Taxes; Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	"Musical Clock"; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"; Taxes	
7:30	Music; News	Reveille Roundup	xes; "Piesta"	Headline News	
7:45	News; War summary	News	Good Morning"; music	Organ Recital	
8:00	The World Today	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Music.	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45	Revue; News	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Okies
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue,	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:15	590 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round; music.	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:30	"Young Americans	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round; music.	Christmas Carols
9:45	in the Making"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00	"March of Youth";	"Millwheel"; music	Reflections in Rhythm;	"Rainbow House"; youth	Studio Program
10:15	play; music; games	News; Music	orchestra; vocalists	show with Bob Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Salute to America	Rakov's Orchestra	"America the Free"	"Rainbow House"; youth	Shopping News
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Rakov's Orchestra	"America the Free"	show with Bob Emery	Shopping News
11:00	News; 'Kay Thomp-	Four-H Club	"Lincoln Highway";	Baritone and Organ	Letter Quest
11:15	son"; music; drama	Carols; A. L. A. Message	dramatic sketch	Studio Speaker	Letter Quest
11:30	Voice of Broadway	Two Men and a Girl	"Saturday Vaudeville"	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	Gardener's Clinic	Defense; Music	with Jim Ameche; orch.	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00	Theater of Today;	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15	James Dunn	Farm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Student Radio Club	Popular Music
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth";	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Music
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; speakers; orch.	Matinee in Rhythm	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Dept. of Agriculture	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Farm and Home Hour	George and Dixie, songs	Chick Mauthe's Orch.	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Science Adventures.	"What's on the Air"	Hits and Bits	Network Orchestra	Ann Bromberg, soprano.
1:45	Juan Arvizu, songs	War News	Hits and Bits	Network Orchestra	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	Christmas Program	Bob Stanley's Orchestra;	Dance Orchestra
2:15	Books	Mozart's "The Marriage	Christmas Program	vocalists	Nafer Mace, soprano
2:30	Musical Showcase	of Figaro"; Ezio Pinza,	Orchestra and vocalists.	Bernie Cumins' Orch.	Don Vinton Ensemble
2:45	Musical Showcase	Bidu Sayao, Risë	Orchestra and vocalists.	Bernie Cumins' Orch.	Five Star News
3:00	Country Journal	Stevens, Elisabeth Reth-	'Defense & Your Dollar'	Network Program	Sports Results
3:15	Country Journal	berg, Salvatore Bacca-	Branscombe's Chorale	Network Program	Sports Results
3:30	N. E. to the Colors.	loni, Irra Petina, Alles-	"Campus Capers"; orch.;	Plymouth Choir, Henry	Sports Results
3:45	N. E. to the Colors.	sio de Paolis, Ettore	organ; songs	Pfohl, conductor	Sports Results
4:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Panizza, conductor	Music; 'Melodic Strings'	Network Orchestra	Sports Results
4:15	brook; Press news.	Metropolitan Opera:	Sports Program	Network Orchestra	Sports Results
4:30	Matinee at Meadow-	Mozart's "The Marriage	'Week-End Whimsy"; va-	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Song Stylist
4:45	brook	of Figaro"	riety show	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Melody Mirror
5:00	Cleveland Symphony	Metropolitan Opera:	Dramatisation	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Orchestra; Artur	Mozart's "The Marriage	"Fiesta"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Rodzinski, con-	of Figaro"	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	ductor; theme	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; Music Interlude	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs.	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"The Alpineers"; orch.
6:30	Elmer Davis	Sports Digest; Defense	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	News Review	Musical Rendezvous	Episcopal Choir	Sports reports
7:00	'People's Platform';	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	News Commentator	Dance Orchestra
7:15	informal discussion	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Network	Five Star News
7:30	Jobs; Defense	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Music
7:45	Jobs for Defense	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Inside of Sports"	Anita Boyer
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Westinghouse Plant De-	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Soldiers' Quiz, from Fort	Round Table Discussion.
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	partment Show	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Banks, Winthrop	Round Table Discussion.
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D.	Bishop and the Gar-	'Truth or Consequences';	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Les Sweetland
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	goyle: dramatisation	quis program	News Service	E. Coopersmith, piano
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Frontline Headlines	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; "Babes	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Meet the Band	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	in Toyland"; Marion	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Veterans Christmas Re-	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Claire, Ray Charles,	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	membrance Fund Prgrm	Orchestra	Attilio Baggiore	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"; music.	Veterans Christmas Re-	Sports; Newsree:	Cedric Foster, News	Olympics - New York
10:15	Wendell Willkie	membrance Fund Prgrm	Joseph Gallicchio's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Hockey Game
10:30	Wendell Willkie	USO Program: guest so-	Dramatic Sketch	Dance orchestra	Hockey Game; News
10:45	News; Sports	loists; speakers; orch.	Dramatic Sketch	Don Bovay, songs	U. S. Marine Band
11:00	Talk; Dance	News; Music	News Service	"Piano Twins"	Dance Orchestra
11:15	Time; Howard	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Local News; Songs	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Dance Orchestra
11:30	Jones' Orch.; Harry	Val Olman's Orchestra.	"Riverboat Revels"; Pete	Rodeo; vocalists; comed-	"Day's End"; music
11:45	James' Orch.	Val Olman's Orchestra.	Brescia's Orchestra	ians; Stu Wilson, m. c.	"Day's End"; news

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Dec. 20

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of the total of 292 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Daily, 1:15 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
New London—No regular time assigned, WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:15 p. m. Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Lewiston—Mondays to Fridays, 11:30 a. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Week days, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:15 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays through Fridays, 2 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth—No regular time assigned, WHEB, 750kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., Saturdays, 2 p. m., WPCI, 1420kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1230kc.
Rutland—Week days, 9:45 a. m., WSYB, 1490kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WDOM, 1420kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

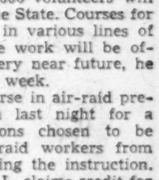
Shortwave

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building: Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeat by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:15 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, HP5A, (shortwave), 11.70mc (25.6m).

Mabel's Beauty Shoppe



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BOSTON, MASS.

House Owners' Delight: Plan Afoot to Cut Interest on Loans as Obligation Shrinks

N. E. Colleges Speed Year's Work a Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 19—Stanley King, President of Amherst College, anonunced today that the College will accelerate its academic program this next spring so that students will complete their semester's work and seniors graduate a month ahead of time. The Amherst Commencement will be May 17. Easter vacation will be shortened and holidays omitted.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 19 (AP)—Wesleyan University, joining other eastern colleges in going on a wartime basis, has announced the senior class will be graduated on May 17, 1942, a month ahead of schedule, and that a summer course will be provided to enable juniors to earn their degrees by Feb. 1943.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Dec. 19 (AP)—The Williams College faculty has voted to speed up the college year to bring it to a close April 28 instead of June 1 and permit graduation of the senior class May 15 rather than in mid-June.

The action, which must be approved by the College Trustees, proposed elimination of the mid-year examination and spring recesses and increasing the frequency of classes.

Proposal to Omit 'Hill' Celebration

If the recommendation forwarded by the Beacon Hill Association of Boston is heeded, there will be no Christmas illumination by residents of Beacon Hill this year.

The Association feels that the crowds that flock to the section for the occasion would cause an undesirable traffic congestion. Such an automobile blockade in the area surrounding the Hill is considered unwise during a time when the danger of air raids is imminent.

Tire Rationing Boards Forming

Local rationing boards to govern the purchase of tires in New England cities and towns are in the process of establishment, the regional headquarters of the Office for Emergency Management announced in Boston today.

The boards will be set up under the direction of Dudley Harmon, Executive Vice-President of the New England Council. Mr. Harmon is one of the 10 field consultants appointed by the Office of Production Management.

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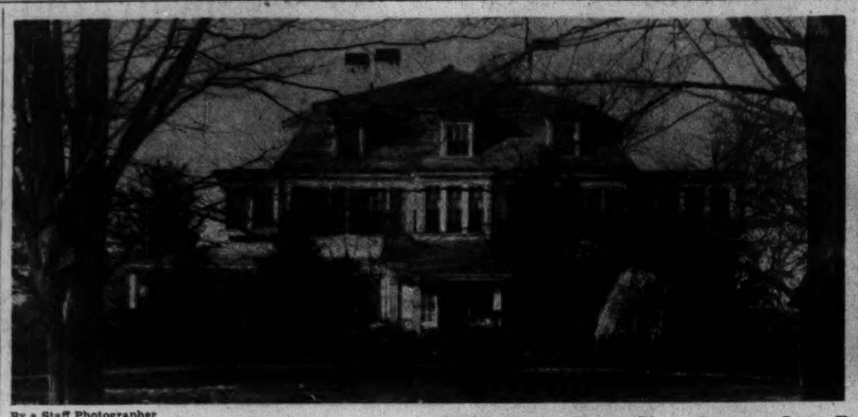


By a Staff Photographer

Older Type Home Now Coming Into Brisk Demand

War does many things detrimental to homeowners, but here are two estates in the Brush Hill Road section of Milton that are assuming more value and importance as war shuts off new home construction. They are each assessed for around $30,000 but can be bought for much less than that. War is bringing a new era of prosperity to the realty field of older houses.

Confusion Over Air-Raid Rules Brings Promise of Clear-Cut Set

In the past 10 days, since the first test air raid warning Dec. 9, civilians have received a flood of instructions on raid behavior—some apparently contradictory.

If you're puzzled, the defense authorities know it. They have promised a clear-cut set of uniform instructions for all New England early next week.

Meanwhile, some of the confusion can be cleared up by careful analysis of the instructions. In some cases, the contradiction vanishes when wording is minutely scrutinized.

Last night, for example, the New England Water Works Association, meeting at the Hotel Statler, warned the public not under any circumstances—except "dire emergency"—to draw any water after an air raid warning had been given.

Inference Drawn

Householders thought they had been told to fill their bathtubs so that if the water mains broke, they would have water with which to fight fire.

Actually, the Office of Civilian Defense did say this: "Under raid conditions, keep a bathtub and buckets full of water."

Apparently they meant to fill the containers before the raid and keep them available during the period of warning.

Other divergence has been noticed in instructions with regard to light and heating. The same OCD poster, called "What To Do In An Air Raid," says to "put out the lights," and an illustration shows the head of a family snapping the switch of a parlor lamp.

Previously the public had been warned of short circuits and advised to throw the master switch.

With respect to heating, it has been clear from the beginning that gas and oil furnaces should be shut off during a raid to avoid spreading of inflammable gases or fluids in case a main is broken.

Is it also necessary to remove steam from heating pipes? Should coal fires be extinguished?

These questions are not yet authoritatively answered.

At the close of yesterday's meeting, the Engineers' Association released to the press a series of excerpts from manuals issued by the British Ministry of Home Securities, by the British Home Office of the Fire Brigade Division, and by the Institution of Water Engineers of England.

Apparently British householders ran into the same problem now bothering Americans, for the Engineers published this in April, 1941:

"In connection with A. R. P. [air-raid precaution], a Government department recommended householders to fill baths and buckets so as to have a reserve of water for extinguishing fires if the supply should be interrupted.

"Obviously if this were done in thousands of houses when an alert was sounded, there would be such a heavy draw on the mains as to reduce the pressure for the official fire brigades. It was subsequently explained that used water should be kept [in the tubs] and would prove as effective as clean."

Provision of adequate supplies of water, the Home Office said in April, 1939, is "one of the most difficult problems in the whole of the Emergency Fire Organization." Everything should be done, it was added, "to avoid any unnecessary waste of water."

Especially Pointed

With New England just emerging from a serious drought, the Engineers pointed out, the advice is especially pointed here.

Some Britishers, misunderstanding the early instructions, filled their tubs in the evening and let the water out each morning, resulting in "very serious waste," the publication "Water and Water Engineering" complained last February.

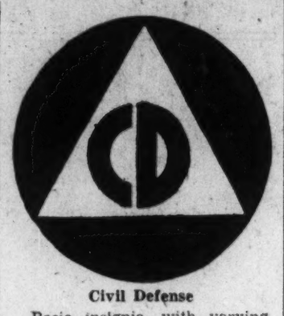
It was pointed out that bath water should be "stored beforehand" and that "used water" was what it was intended they should keep.

Apparently the British practice at present is to retain water after a bath, letting it out again only when necessary to take a new bath.

Water for drinking, cooking, and other purposes is kept in suitable, clean vessels, but this too is drawn before the raid, not during it.

Wage Rise 42 P. C.

A 42 per cent increase in wages paid to workers in 2,048 manufacturing plants reporting to the State Department of Labor and Industries, as compared with a year ago, was revealed in a Labor Department announcement today.



Civil Defense

Basic insignia, with varying embellishments for different activities.

Wards of the State With Gifts of Toys Go to Foster Homes

Several hundred boys and girls, many having their first real Christmas now that they are wards of the State of Massachusetts, will be sent to foster homes this week with a teddy bear, a mama doll, a toy, or some other gift tucked safely under a tiny arm.

The presents, contributed by the Massachusetts Civic League, by State House stenographers and by other interested persons, are attractively wrapped and placed on a gaily decorated Christmas tree by the Sttae Division of Child Guardianship.

The children—some who have no parents, others who have been taken away from fathers and mothers too poor or too cruel to be allowed their guardianship—stop over at the Children's Room at the State House on their way to new homes.

Apprehensive, a bit lost in strange surroundings, the children are brought into a bright room with silver Christmas bells, green decorations, and best of all, the tree.

The boys and girls range in age from infancy to 17 years.

Sliding-Scale Would Lop Off Mortgage Costs to 3.5 P. C.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At last a plan is under way to reduce the costs of carrying the home mortgage each year as time reduces the original risks incurred by the lender.

While many agencies have thought of the idea before, none of them has pushed the plan as the National Association of Real Estate Boards now intends to do as an equitable solution to many home-owning problems, among them the over-taxing of family budgets once the payments on the mortgage have started.

Few would-be home owners estimate accurately the costs of carrying a home, especially those who have never owned a home before. Before they know it, they are up to the limit of their purses in fire insurance, painting, lawn laying, shrubbery, interior decoration, personal property taxes, and new garden equipment. Usually, the taxes go up, instead of down, adding to the strain of carrying the mortgage.

Some of that strain will be relieved if the National Association can interest the lending institutions in its plan to have the interest on mortgages reduced each year on the premise that the risks to the lender are less each year that the family keeps up the regular payments.

Such a drop-rate, according to Herbert U. Nelson, Executive Secretary of the Association, today, is based on the sound, economic deduction that interest should be highest in the earliest years of the mortgage and lowest when the mortgage is practically liquidated. Many institutions already accept that principle and need only, he said, to have some rate schedule drawn up to fit their purposes.

Thus, having estimated the costs of carrying the mortgage and finding that the composite cost of operating the house is greater than was expected, the family will have recourse to an ever-lowering mortgage rate of interest to relieve the financial stress each year. It is believed that the plan might avoid many home foreclosures and increase the number of home buyers.

Starting at 6 per cent the first year, the rate schedule would drop off by .002 per cent each year. On a regular 12-year loan, the rate of interest for the last year on this basis would be only 3.5 per cent.

Mr. Nelson said the benefits to the lender are as broad as the benefits to the buyer, since the lender gets a better rate of interest when the buyer pays off his loan ahead of schedule. There would also be a striking advertising value in the phrase: "Your interest goes down as the loan goes down."

Said Mr. Nelson: "We have done much in recent years to adjust rates to risks as between different types of loans. And it may be that we shall begin now to adjust rates within the individual loan as between the time when it is a 90 per cent loan, for example, and when it becomes a 25 per cent loan or less."

"Meantime, it is obvious that we need what so far has never been developed, namely, an experience table on a national scale for amortized loans, one that covers the ups and downs of the business cycle."

Realty Management Course

This is the season of real estate courses. Latest to be announced is a course directed especially to apartment house owners and managers to be inaugurated Jan. 14 between 7 and 9 p. m. at the Boston University College of Business Administration.

The course will cover a 15 weeks' period of practical, everyday "property management" instruction, and will be carried on under the direction of Robert C. Nordblom and F. Paul Morgan, both active members of the Apartment House Owners Association.

Application for enrollment may be made at the B. U. administration building. Tuition, including all text material, is $35.

Older Houses in Demand

Have you an old house you have been trying to sell or rent for years? Well, you should be able to do either during the next year or two, according to the duration of the wartime emergency, which is sure to set a premium on homes already built, with new construction practically eliminated.

According to the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, today buyers are becoming more and more interested in single and two-family houses that have been modernized in recent years.

Mortgage loans by the 191 savings banks of Massachusetts made during September alone totaled nearly $7,000,000, which is approximately $500,000 more than loans made during the similar month in 1940. A total of 1,574 loans were made, and the average loan was slightly less than $4,500. This trend continued through November.

During the past five years hundreds of soundly built houses, erected 20 to 30 years ago, have been conveniently modernized by the savings banks. These homes are often in well-established neighborhoods, conveniently near schools, churches, and shopping centers. Under present conditions they constitute some of the best "buys" on the market, in the opinion of many bank officials.

Savings banks have ample funds available for sound mortgage loans, and the mortgage contract may be written to provide easy monthly payments which include interest, amortization of the principal, and one twelfth of the taxes.

State Guard to Be Relieved Of Duties at Private Plants

Defense News in Brief

State Guard Demobilized — The Massachusetts State Guard which has been protecting railroads, power plants, and other vital places since the outbreak of war, will be relieved by private guards and watchmen within the next few days, it was announced by Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson. Adjutant General Erickson said the State Guard had fulfilled its emergency mission in watching the property while owners mustered protective forces of their own. It is expected that many of the guards will probably be drawn from lists of men eligible for appointment to local police and fire departments or the Metropolitan District Police.

Guy Bridges, Future Marine—Up in Lubec, Maine, there is a young man who, one of these days, may be a Marine — but he'll have to wait awhile. He is Guy Bridges, age 13, who sent an application to the Augusta recruiting office and wrote: "Ever since I can remember, I have wanted to be in the Marines. Won't you please try and find a place for me?"

In the meantime the Leathernecks will be glad to have his help in their recruiting drive. Lieut. William J. Dow advised the youngster, enclosing posters, recruiting literature and instructions with a letter saying that his application would be "filed until some future date."

"The spirit of your request," Lieutenant Dow wrote, "clearly portrays the heritage born in every American boy, the inspiration to defend our country and the realization of its freedom."

Army Bomber Burned—A B-17 plane was destroyed by flames at the Bangor Army Air Base today after an accident, but the crew escaped without injury, Air Base officials announced. At 12:15 p. m. (EST), the Air Base issued this statement: "An accident occurred at 10:30 a. m. A B-17 plane burned. Everyone got out O. K."

Sugar and Tin Restricted—Donald T. Hood, District Manager of the Priorities Field Service, announces that sugar and tin have been placed under restrictive orders by the Priorities Division. Action on sugar was to prevent hoarding and speculation, as, Mr. Hood explained, there is no imminent shortage of supply. The purpose of the order on tin is to conserve existing supplies. There is approximately one year's supply of tin in the country at normal levels of demand.

Turkey Prices Going Up, Seafood Also Moves Higher

Weekly Food Shopping Report

With Christmas close at hand the price of turkey is edging up and some other items in the shoppers' usual list shows advancing trends, it was disclosed today by a tour of the market places of metropolitan Boston.

Turkey in some stores is already four cents higher than last week, as far as the minimum side of the price range is concerned. Market men say the price will be higher for the coming holiday than it was for Thanksgiving.

Prices today start around 37 cents for western turkey, and range upward to 45 cents for natives, with some stores asking more. Large sized roasting chickens, averaging around five to six pounds, range up to 38 cents a pound, but smaller ones are less costly, and in some cut-price stores they can be had as low as 27 cents. Fowl prices range from 25 to 35 cents, depending on size and whether native or western.

Geese and Ducklings

Geese are offered in Faneuil Hall stalls from 38 to 48 cents, and in some independent stores as low as 35 cents. Ducklings are around 25 cents. Shoppers find lower prices than these in some communities, where cut-price stores have stocked the items for the holiday trade.

Beef prices are about as they were last week, though indications of an upward price movement are found in some quarters. Pork loins for roasting range from 22 to 32 cents a pound, with some cut price stores offering them as low as 19 cents. Cooked hams are firmer this week, chain stores offering whole or half cooked hams at 33 cents against 31 cents a week ago. Lamb legs range from 25 to 29 cents, and in some cases a bit more.

Rabbits are offered in Faneuil Hall stalls around 35 cents a pound, for those who enjoy rabbit pie or rabbit stew.

Vegetables and Fruits

In vegetables and fruits, good demand is reported for Hubbard squash which can be had in chain stores as low as 10 cents for five pounds; pascal celery, 25 cents for two bunches; cranberries, 19 cents and up a pound; southern green beans 13 cents and up for two pounds; yellow onions at 27 cents for five pounds and up; tomatoes, 23 cents for two pounds and up, and native McIntosh apples 23 cents for five pounds. Shoppers complain of the quality of yellow onions now on the market, purchases at different stores containing some that are nonusable, they point out.

Dr. Compton Compares Value Of Experts With Battleships

"Of more military value than a fleet of battleships," was the way Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, measured the worth of "a hundred more first-class scientists," if available, in addressing a special convocation of faculty members and students in the Great Court this morning.

Dr. Compton's talk was an amplification of the faculty announcement two days ago of the speeding up of the senior program. It described how the war situation is expected to affect the Institute as a whole. "Today the problem specifically before us of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is how we individually, and as an institution, can most effectively help our country. . . ."

The extreme mechanization of modern warfare, it was pointed out, must be opposed by an even greater degree of scientific ingenuity and accomplishment in order that the conflict may be brought to a speedy and victorious conclusion.

Toward the fulfillment of this end, Dr. Compton said, "we would give first priority to the education and training of scientists and engineers to the highest degree of competence." The intensification, not the curtailment, of the Institute's engineering educational program, the even greater utilization of "our resources of laboratories and staff for research and development work," increased collaboration "with the governmental agencies and armed forces," all will work toward making Technology a more useful and vital link in the defense chain.

It is expected, according to Dr. Compton's words, that no drastic changes are expected to be made in the schedules of the first, second or third year class, or in the Graduate School. He expressed the belief that "educational curtailment or speed-up which might be in the national interest in a liberal arts college, for example, might be decidedly detrimental to the national interest in a technological college."

Dr. Compton's personal opinion regarding a continuous program uninterrupted by summer vacations was that the intellectual product is inferior, immature, and stale, "Furthermore, the total net gain in number of graduates . . . is only one year's crop of graduates."

Postmaster Named

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today the nomination of Anna R. Ellis as postmaster of Norwood, Mass.

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PINESBRIDGE FARM SMOKED TURKEY PATE	jar		.64
CLEAR GREEN TURTLE SOUP	tin	.57,	.95
CHOISA SMOKED OYSTER PASTE	2 oz. tube		.25
ASSORTED SALTED NUTS, from our kitchen..1 lb. box			1.15
RED LABEL OVEN-ROASTED HAM	per lb.		.67
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PULLED FIGS	.39, .57	PECANS lb.	.25, .29, .40
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BLUE CHEESE lb.	.55	COON CHEESE lb.	.44
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Soviet Victories Tempered By Lack of Food and Clothes

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 19—The advance of the Russians has now brought them back to many districts which they themselves deliberately "scorched" when they were retreating before German thrusts in the fall.

This means that in addition to providing for supplies to troops the Soviet authorities must also rush up clothing for civilians.

The problem is one of the utmost seriousness. What little food the Russians left has since been eaten or taken away by the Germans. Houses are largely destroyed. In many cases even peasants' winter clothes have been looted.

The same destitution which covers the districts from which the Germans have been driven is believed to exist throughout the rest of the areas which have been fought over and which still remain in German hands. On conservative estimate, therefore, 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 persons now face starvation in occupied Russia alone as the result of the Germans' lust for Lebensraum.

Transport Sadly Lacking

Even if the German armies are driven back over the frontier it is difficult to see where more than the barest sufficiency in food and clothing is to come from to relieve want in the provinces which have been liberated. Even if food were there in sufficient quantities, the means of transport are not available.

If this is the winter prospect for the civilian population, that for Russian prisoners of war captured by the Germans seems destined to be even more dreadful. Reports from neutral sources in Germany itself, as well as those of the Soviet Radio, indicate that the prisoners are still having to live outdoors and are literally starving. It is reported, too, that their boots and coats have been stolen by their captors.

Being behind barbed wire they haven't even the chance to scour the woods and fields in the hope of finding scraps of food or building shelters from bitter winter frosts.

If these reports be true, and unfortunately there is little reason to doubt them, Stalin's call to the Russians to "exterminate the barbarous invaders" is understandable. So is Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski's recent radiocast to the Russian people in which the Polish Premier-in-Exile declared that the invaders "must be completely destroyed," and the Germans "must be made to repair the evil they have wrought."

General Sikorski added: "Merited retribution awaits them . . . The crimes of such brutal barbarity cannot be left unpunished."

Greeks in Hard Straits

It isn't only Russia where famine stalks. Starvation equally faces the Greeks. Greece used to import about half its annual consumption of wheat. This year not one sack has entered the country since the Germans overran it, and not far short of the amount normally imported has been seized by the Germans and carried away.

Nowhere in the Near East are there sufficient stocks or transport to supply the deficiency, even supposing that one could ensure that the Greeks themselves rather than the Germans would get the goods.

In fact it seems certain that only by evacuating a considerable proportion of the inhabitants can the population of the Greek islands and the Greek mainland be saved from extinction. But how can this be done in the midst of war?

Helped by Turkey

The difficulty of bringing succor is enhanced by the fact that there is evidence that the Germans are once more interesting themselves in the affairs of Greece's neighbor and ally, Turkey, which has been helping as best it could to send supplies and urgent necessities to the stricken Greeks.

The Bulgarian declaration of war against Britain and the United States [ostentatiously omitting the Soviet Union] must be taken with the conjunction of the other fact that Turko-Bulgarian frontiers are garrisoned by Germans and hermetically sealed.

This does not necessarily mean that an attack on Turkey is imminent. The whole affair may be an elaborate scheme to divert attention from somewhere else. Or it may merely be an attempt to make Britain keep a large number of troops in Syria and thus relieve pressure on Libya.

In any case military opinion considers that the Germans cannot undertake a major operation against Turkey until they have seen how their withdrawals fare in Russia. Even then it is estimated that four to six weeks would be required to assemble a requisite force in men and machines before an assault could begin.

Meanwhile the problem of the starving millions remains. And it should be remembered that while the two countries cited are in the worst case, many others in Europe are also on the verge of famine. It isn't in fact too much to say that an appalling disaster may face the whole of Eastern Europe.

Mussolini Warns Of Long, Hard War

ROME, Dec. 19 (Official Radio recorded by AP)—"The present war is a hard and long one, for it is not a war like all the others," Premier Mussolini told a group of Italian women yesterday as he praised them for their privations and sacrifices.

It is the last battle that brings victory, Il Duce said.

Mussolini was addressing women Fascist leaders and Red Cross nurses gathered at the Palazzo Venezia on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the offering by Italian women of their golden wedding rings to help Italy fight the war against Ethiopia.

Vast Portuguese Empire Elbowed Toward War

Occupation of Timor in Pacific by Allies puts other possessions in path of belligerents.

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 19 (AP)—Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar summoned the Portuguese National Assembly for an extraordinary meeting today. The Premier said he would "make an important statement."

By W. E. Lucas

Long a Correspondent in Lisbon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Occupation by Dutch and Australian troops of the Portuguese section of the East Indian island of Timor has thrust into the limelight the Portuguese nation which, despite its relative obscurity in Europe nevertheless is in area the world's third largest empire.

Portugal's increasing entry into the world struggle had, however, already become apparent not only in recent negotiations with Japan for the concession of landing grounds, but in the constant stream of Portuguese troops to the Atlantic islands of the Azores and Cape Verde.

The results of the present conflict will have an important effect upon the future of this little country which has clung tenaciously for five centuries to its world-wide power.

Neutrality can no more save Portugal from unwilling involvement in the fight than it has saved the other small nations of Europe. Dr. Antonio Salazar, the Portuguese "dictator," has realized this and has been laying his plans for future eventualities.

The lines of Portugal's policy are beginning to take shape. Since last April 11 contingents from her small peacetime army of 35,000 men have departed for the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands. This makes an addition of some 12,000 men to existing garrisons. Last year the permanent establishments in the African colonies were strengthened.

Warns Against Attack

In August of this year, Gen. Antonio Carmona, the President, paid a formal visit to the Atlantic islands and when Claude Pepper, Senator from Florida, suggested that America should occupy these two Portuguese outposts, the answer came that Portugal would defend her possessions against attack coming from any quarter.

Recently a delegation of 50, headed by Antonio Ferro, Director of Propaganda, sailed from Lisbon for Rio de Janeiro ostensibly to return the courtesy shown by Brazil to the Portuguese in the centenary celebrations of 1940.

All these moves have a special significance when placed against the threatening background of the present war situation. They are signs of extreme nervousness, not so much for Portugal herself, whose position is hopeless in the face of a direct Nazi assault, but for her possessions which sprawl all over the seven seas.

That Portugal kept so large an empire in the ruthless nineteenth century scramble for African possessions is due in large measure to the strategic importance of the Tagus and the Atlantic islands to the sea lanes of the British Empire.

If England was to police the seas and to draw her necessary food and raw materials from America, Africa, and Asia, Lisbon, the Azores and Cape Verde Islands must be in the hands of a friendly power and one that was dependent for its imperial existence on the British Navy.

Up to October, 1939, British and Portuguese foreign policy were complementary. So too, in some cases, was their imperial economy. But, when Dr. Salazar, in the second month of the war sought safety for his country in strict neutrality, a 600-year tradition was broken.

Passive Defense Adopted

Portugal kicked the props of Britain's fourteen-inch naval guns from under the Portuguese Empire and took her seat instead on a magic carpet held aloft by no more substantial substance than a belief in the security of passive defense against both belligerents. That, however, did not mean that Portuguese Empire was any the more withdrawn from the stark realities of the war. A time has now come when the Portuguese must make some other preparations for the support of their possessions.

The Portuguese Empire, which is potentially rich in agriculture and raw materials, divides itself into three distinct groups; the Atlantic islands of Azores, Madeira, Cape Verdi, S. Tomé and Principé; the great African land territories of Angola and Mozambique with the tiny enclave of Portuguese Guinea tucked in between British and French possessions, a few hundred miles south of Dakar; and the Far Eastern possessions of Macao, and Timor with Goa embedded in the west coast of India. This is the Empire, which, for so long neglected and the subject only of nostalgic memories of a glorious past, it has been the object of Dr. Salazar to bring into closer union with the mother country.

The "New State," which was found in 1928 with the advent to power of Dr. Salazar, a Professor of Economics from the ancient university of Coimbra, envisaged a completely new orientation in imperial policy. The colonies had always been regarded as equal parts of one single unit—there were in theory no colonials.

But nevertheless before 1928 the national life of Lisbon and Oporto hardly reached overseas. The Empire was just lying about open to exploitation by anyone who had the money and ability to do so.

The result was that in great territories like Mozambique, where almost alone there were signs of active economic life, such development as there was had been due in the main to British, and, then, secondarily, to Blegian or German capital. The island of Madeira was almost a British colony with the family of Hinton as the overlords. The cocoa of S. Tomé was exploited by the Cadbury's of England. Marmagoa, the only port in Portuguese India and one of the best on the west coast, was developed by Private British capital as an outlet for the manganese and ground-nuts from the hinterland of India.

The Portuguese, in fact, had been contented to allow anybody to do what they could with their empire, provided always it was not stolen away from them.

With the advent of Dr. Salazar all this was changed. The Empire became an heritage to be developed by the Portuguese themselves and where possible with Portuguese money. It contained riches. There were many of the raw materials that the industrialized nations wanted: iron, coal, manganese, copper, mica, bauxite, gold and silver, diamonds and precious stones. There is also an abundance of agricultural produce: coffee, cocoa, cotton, sugar-cane, timber, rice, tobacco and sisal spices.

The first steps in the reorganization of this imperial asset were being taken when the war set all Dr. Salazar's economic plans awry. Angola and Mozambique as well as the Atlantic islands, were cut off from their main central European markets with no other major outlet than the British Empire and America, whose economies were not able to absorb the raw materials and produce which were piling up in the warehouses of Lisbon and the Portuguese possessions.

Little Choice Left

In spite of all Dr. Salazar's endeavors, the Portuguese Empire today faces a grim future prospect. It also takes its hapless, yet inevitable, place in the strategy of a world war that is rapidly spreading. There is little free choice left. On the one hand there is Portugal's insistence on independence and her declared intention of defending her Empire against all comers.

But there can be only one real and permanent threat to her homeland or Empire—the Nazis. On the other hand when war hits her there is only one way by which she can insure her future—a temporary sacrifice of sovereignty to the strongest anti-Hitler power. Her problem then lies in the timing of this inevitable sacrifice.

In the strategy of this world war, areas of the Portuguese Empire play a negative or positive role according to the differing circumstances. The Nazis are content if the Atlantic islands can be withheld from the Allies. Great Britain is satisfied if Guinea, the islands of S. Tomé and Principé remain out of Hitler's grasp. On the other hand the former would be a priceless asset to the Allies in the battle of the Atlantic, while the latter would form valuable spring boards for assault for the Nazi attack on Africa.

Timor at the other end of the world, with its potential threat to the whole of the Dutch East Indian position and Australia, would very soon have fallen bloodlessly to the Japanese tail of the Axis dragon.

For the moment the colonies in southern Africa are outside the strategic picture and will only come in after the first moves in the preliminary encounters are resolved. They do, however, hold a vital threat to the British position from Cape Town to Lake Victoria and to the Belgian Congo if they should ever fall into Axis hands.

In Line of Nazi Moves

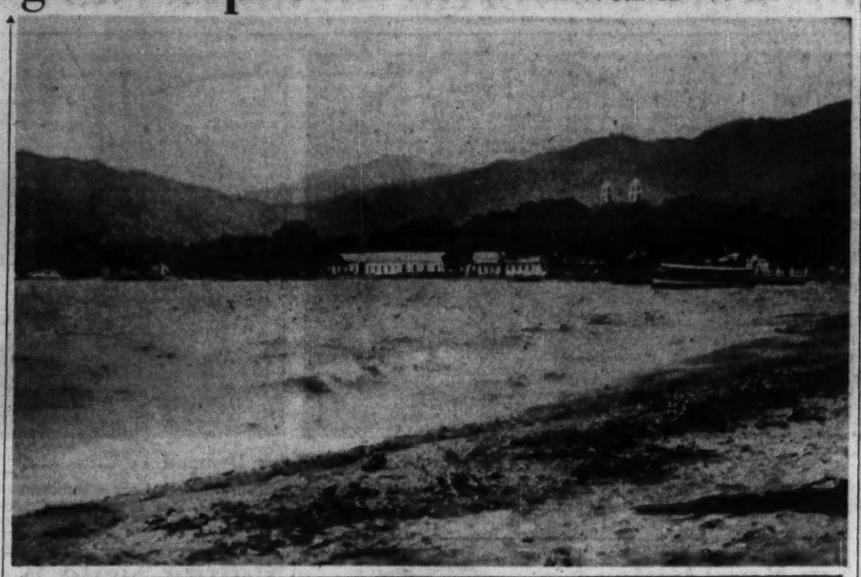
It is these factors that have brought the Portuguese Empire from temporary obscurity into the picture of the present world struggle. The strategic importance of the Atlantic islands is too obvious to merit elaboration. But what is not so patent is the role which Guinea and the islands off the Bight of Biafra can play in the next probable Nazi moves.

The Germans, whose geopoliticians, sitting in Munich, have spent two decades in planning world conquest, know all about it and have been preparing accordingly. Portuguese Guinea with its solitary harbor of Bissau can pinch off the British base nearest to Dakar at Bathurst. In cooperation with Vichy French territory and the "free" land of Liberia it would point a spearhead against the other British possessions along the Gold Coast.

Hundreds of miles further east and south the islands of S. Tomé and Principé together with the Spanish colonies of Fernando Po and Rio Muni form a combine which in certain circumstances could threaten and cut off the Free French domain of Equatorial Africa and the Belgian Congo from any aid by sea from the West.

The Portuguese Empire then finds itself haphazardly in the way of the gigantic monster of war and even now caught in its toils. Already Portugal is a battleground of secret preparation with the "fifth column" forces ready to maneuver at the given signal. There is little or nothing that the Portuguese can do about it for themselves. Inexorable pressure one way or the other will force her to lose her sovereignty.

If it will be temporarily or forever will depend on how and when Dr. Salazar determines to break away from the position of strict neutrality which he hoped in 1939 would steer his country clear of all the shoals of war.



International; By a Staff Artist

View of Timor and Map of Portuguese Possessions

British Imperial troops and their Dutch allies occupied this island in the Pacific to forestall a coup by the Japanese. Timor lies between the Netherlands Indies and the northern coast line of Australia. Interest in the occupation of Timor draws attention to the vast Empire of Portugal which ranks third in area in the world.

Timor and Australia

[The Netherlands Government announced yesterday that the Portuguese half of Timor had been occupied by Allied troops to counteract Japanese submarine and other activities.]

The Berlin correspondent of the Swiss newspaper, La Suisse, said German authorities were anxiously awaiting Portugal's attitude on the Timor move for its bearing on the situation of the Atlantic Islands.

The Lisbon correspondent of Il Lavoro Fascista asserted that rumors were circulating in Lisbon that Britain twice in recent weeks had demanded the Azores of Portugal.

[Portugal, which has declared its intention to defend Portuguese position in the Atlantic by force is necessary, has sent thousands of troops to the Azores and Cape Verdes in recent months. Last summer the United States gave Portugal assurances regarding her Atlantic possessions.]

Land at Madeira

FUNCHAL, Madeira, Dec. 19 (AP)—Survivors of the Portuguese freighter Cassequel, sunk by a submarine Dec. 15, asserted today that "we owe our lives to a British warplane."

The survivors brought to Madeira yesterday by the freighter Mariamelia said that the British plane sighted their lifeboats early Wednesday and directed the Mariamelia to the rescue.

The rescued said they were unable to identify the submarine that torpedoed the Cassequel. The ship, which Portugal seized from Germany during the first World War, had nine passengers and a crew of 47 aboard.

Germany Reported Out of Humor With Swedish Neutrality

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 19 (AP)—Dispatches from Berlin indicated today that Germans are irritated over Sweden's neutrality in the European war, the correspondent of one Swiss newspaper, Neue Zurcher Zeitung, reporting that "Germany is out of humor with Sweden."

In his last speech, that is, his war speech against the United States, Hitler referred to "the comfortable bourgeoisie of other northern states," obviously meaning Sweden, the correspondent wrote.

"The opening of the office of a British Consul in Stockholm resulted in ironic and belittling remarks in Berlin," he added.

The correspondent of La Suisse said, "For some time neutral observers have noticed that the German press and certain German circles have made numerous remarks filled with venom in regard to Sweden and the neutral press of that country."

This writer added that the Germans interpreted the opening of the British consular branch at Stockholm as showing "the possibility that Sweden is becoming a principal in the field of activity of Anglo-Saxon propaganda."

Axis Concerned

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 19 (AP)—Newspapers of both Germany and Italy expressed concern today lest anti-Axis occupation of the Azores and Cape Verde Islands follow the seizure of Portuguese Timor in the South Pacific.

From Resort to Fortress—Hawaii Finds Change Hard

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Dec. 19—Tons of pineapples spoling and an empty luxury hotel contrasted with tremendous activity in the Pearl Harbor area tell the story of what war has done to the Hawaiian Islands.

The transition is still not fully realized by residents of these islands who have lived off a combination of sugar, pineapples and tourists for many years. That's all finished now and living here is the process of living inside a mighty fortress.

The principal island, 'Oahu, is a fortress now and nothing else. The few remaining tourists are going around with a bewildered air, thinking solely of ways, means and prospects of getting home.

The normal business of the islands has been brought to a standstill. Sugar and pineapple markets are forgotten in the concentration on seeds for staple crops in an attempt to make the islands self-supporting. It's a hard transition and its difficult for many business leaders to adjust their concepts. But they've no choice now.

Hotel Shows Change

The most striking evidence of the change is in the great corridors of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel which once hummed with the activities of the luxury tourist trade. The clerk in one forlorn shop within its immensity considered a single sale today important enough to telephone immediately to the proprietor the good news that $5 worth of business had just been done—the first sale since the outbreak of the war. Street corner conversation revolves around the blackout process.

"We've got the kitchen blacked-out today so we can eat meals at regular hours again.

"Have dinner with us tonight, we've got an extra bed."

Old habits cling on in civilian use of automobiles despite the 10 gallon monthly gasoline ration. Private car owners have not yet learned the British practice of giving lifts. Civilian hospitality is still hampered by the tourist trade idea of service for cash only. But quick action has prevented serious price rises. The dollar maintains its purchasing power surprisingly well, considering the mounting items on the scarcity list. Purchasing is being curtailed by the rationing method rather than by scarcity. Already the lengthening list of unprocurable commodities includes radios and flashlights and batteries.

U. S. Ability Shown

There has been no further raid on Honolulu since the opening day of the war but the Naval establishment here is providing the sinews of war in a spectacular example of American mechanical engineering ability. From the heights above Pearl Harbor no visual evidence remains of the damage done by the Japanese. Meanwhile reports indicate a daily reduction in estimates of the damage due to the swiftness and competence of salvage operations. The war's impact on customary island life is evident in the Japanese sampan fleet. No fish reaches the market from these vessels now. They're in the United States Navy with their former Japanese crews safely watched ashore while naval crews are outfitting them for harbor patrol uses.

Spain Cites Non-Belligerency In War of Allies Against Japan

MADRID, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Spanish Government announced today Spain was a non-belligerent in the Pacific war between Japan and the United States, Britain and other powers.

A brief decree, signed by Generalissimo Francisco Franco and Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer, said:

"In view of the extension of the present conflagration through the state of war which exists between Japan and the United States of North America and the participation in the same of other European and Hispano-American nations, Spain maintains, as in the earlier phase of the conflict, her position of non-belligerency."

The decree was dated yesterday, and the announcement first appeared in the morning official bulletin.

Within the past 24 hours, Serrano Suñer talked both with the British Ambassador, Sir Samuel Hoare, and German Ambassador Eberhard von Stohrer.

The Spanish Government earlier had been informed officially by United States Ambassador Alexander W. Weddell of the United States' declarations of war against Japan and the Axis.

Spain's non-belligerency, in the light of its past meaning toward the war in Europe, apparently will be along these lines:

The controlled Spanish press will continue to cheer for the Axis—(Spain adhered to the anti-comintern pact but is not a signatory of the Three-Power Treaty)—while the Government still maintains diplomatic relations with the United States and Britain and tries to continue friendly intercourse with Latin America.

From a material viewpoint, Spanish and American ships may trade, but Spain's "Blue Legion" will continue to fight against Russia and Spanish workers will go to Germany under contract.

Franco's Government has based its foreign policy on two cardinal points since the war began in 1939—friendship for Germany and Italy, his supporters in the Spanish Civil War, and a pan-Hispanic program designed to strengthen the ties between Spain and Latin America.

Spanish Chiefs Meet

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—The German radio broadcast a Madrid dispatch yesterday reporting that the Supréme Council of the Spanish armed forces continued its deliberations begun ten days ago after conferring with the commanders of the Military Districts of Madrid Catalonia, Andalusia and Spanish Morocco.

The district commanders also reported to Generalissimo Francisco Franco before returning to their posts.

Earle and Staff to Quit Bulgaria for U. S. Dec. 23

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Dec. 17, Delayed (AP)—Now that Bulgaria is at war with the United States, George H. Earle, 3d, the United States Minister, his staff and other Americans in Bulgaria—in all about 20—will leave Sofia Dec. 23 for the United States.

Mr. Earle, announcing this in a telephone conversation today, said the Bulgarian Government was showing "the greatest consideration."

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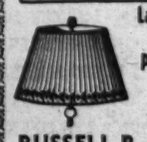
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Unsung Russian Guerrillas Powerful Against Nazis

War behind the lines does much to check invasion; 'Partizani' undaunted by heavy cost.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The story of the Russian guerrillas, or "partizani" is almost unchronicled in the day-to-day history of the Eastern campaign. Yet this hidden war behind the lines has been no less important in its way than determined frontal resistance, in turning back the Nazi tide.

The tradition of swift, hard-hitting irregulars striking far into the enemy's rear, is strong in Russia, where vast distances virtually preclude a continuous front or even effective policing of nominally occupied territory.

The Russians probably first learned the technique from the Mongolian and Tartar horsemen who overran their country in the eleventh and twelfth centuries and who continued to exact tribute from Moscow, Vladimir, Pskov and Novgorod well into the 15th century.

The initial success of these mobile warfare tactics, as applied by the Russians against German incursions from the west was achieved by the Novgorod levies under Prince Alexander Nevsky in the Battle of Lake Peipus in 1242 against the Teutonic knights, whose compact wedge formations —the panzer division of those days—was subject to harassing attacks on the flank and rear. Although they advanced for a time, their striking power was presently exhausted and they fell back in disorderly retreat.

Bulba's Riders

Prototype of latter-day Russian guerrillas was the 17th Century Ukrainian warrior Taras Bulba, whose Cossack riders terrorized Eastern Poland and the Polish-occupied Ukraine and Eastern Poland to the very gates of Warsaw.

In the Napoleonic campaign of 1812 guerrilla attacks on French wagon trains along the Moscow road were largely responsible for forcing Napoleon to abandon Moscow and later turning his retreat into a disaster. Here a striking parallel exists with present conditions, where the winter snows confine the retreating Nazi columns to the roads while irregulars on ski or horseback can deploy around them across country.

The exploits of Denisoff and his followers set forth in Tolstoy's "War and Peace" seem to bear directly on the present.

In the present campaign, guerrilla warfare is facilitated by the circumstance that almost more Russians own rifles and know how to use them than know how to read and write. This applies not only to the younger generation, who have been subject to universal military training or belong to civilian shooting circles, but holds for their elders, who went through the World War and the civil war.

Elders Well Qualified

In one respect the elders are better qualified for guerrilla operations than the youngsters, since a large portion were direct participants in the Russian civil war of 1918-1920, in which the fighting was largely irregular. Red, white, green and black battle lines fluctuated with kaleidoscopic swiftness.

Partizani with civil war experience, like the fellow in the glasses in the accompanying picture, teach many of the younger men old but still effective tricks.

The "Partizani," like the regulars, have doubtless paid a heavy price. Those captured have faced Nazi firing squads. But they have returned the score with interest, swooping out of the forest on isolated German detachments, destroying Nazi convoys, laying mines, or simply picking off sentries. Let anyone who belittles the effectiveness of their crude arms and methods against the splendidly equipped Nazi forces, recall that in the Spanish war bottles filled with gasoline proved one of the most effective ways of destroying tanks.

Other elements being equal, it may have been the "Partizani" who tipped the scales against Hitler in Russia.

Wide World

Soviet Guerrillas Harass Nazis on Way In and Out of Russia

(1) Members of a detachment of the Soviet Popular Volunteer Force, who have been carrying on guerrilla operations against the Germans in the Ukraine. Their method of march is calculated to provide the best possible defense against low-flying aircraft. (2) A Russian guerrilla signs an oath required for those engaging in behind-the-line action. (3) "Irregulars" pledging themselves for the work they do to hamper German operations in Russia. (4) Members of the Volunteer Force getting instructions in guerrilla operations somewhere in the rear of the Nazi lines in the Ukraine.

Nazi Confusion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—The magnitude of the German upset in Russia is indicated by the admissions which Nazi spokesmen are themselves being forced to make, even more than in the Soviet claims.

After unconvincing efforts to cover themselves with talk about "strategic withdrawal," "establishing a winter line," "selecting the best terrain in which to dig in," and "local elasticity," the Nazi spokesmen now frankly acknowledge the "unbelievable difficulties" confronting their soldiers in Russia.

A significant expression from Nazi sources was a recent article by Lieut. Col. Georg Soldan, appearing in Hitler's own Völkischer Beobachter. Lieutenant Colonel Soldan referred to the Russian war as an "extremely hard struggle" and declared the Soviet Union shows "an almost unimaginable power of resistance on all fronts."

"The toughness and staying power of the Soviet soldiers" he adds, "is almost beyond belief."

Situation Reversed

A Berlin radiocast resume of the Soldan article, published by the New York Times as recorded at their radio listening post here, further quoted the writer as saying that "in the World War . . . the individual Russian soldier was distinctly inferior to the German soldier, while in the present campaign the individual Soviet soldier is hardly inferior to the German soldier."

Lieutenant Colonel Soldan, according to the radiocast, "refers to this connection particularly to mine warfare, which has been developed to a hitherto unknown extent by the Soviet Army. He points out that the Soviets offer stubborn resistance even in sectors where their troops have been exposed to terrible battering."

As regards the erroneous conclusions drawn from the winter war with the Finns, "Col. Soldan points out that . . . against Finland the Soviets refrained from showing their latest type of weapons and most modern war material, since they hoped to keep that surprise up their sleeves."

Echoing the familiar German complaint that the Russians never know when they are annihilated, ". . . . Lieutenant Colonel Soldan pointed out that any other country would be completely down and out, if it had suffered such tremendous losses as the Soviet Union has since June 22.

Discipline Praised

The Nazi specialist paid similar tribute to Red Army discipline. "Even after big battles in which hundreds of thousands of Soviet soldiers were killed or taken prisoner the Soviet political commissars always succeeded in restoring discipline among their troops," he said.

Stressing that the Bolsheviks were always willing to give battle, even when their situation was hopeless, the author concluded that the Russians are "the most active and most aggressive enemy encountered by German troops in the present war thus far."

As justification for German failure to defeat the Soviets Lieutenant Colonel Soldan explained the German campaign never aimed "at the capitulation of some government." The German aim was "to free Europe for all time from the menace of Bolshevism." For this "it was not necessary to advance farther and farther into the vastness of the Soviet Union, since the European continent had its natural boundaries."

American Freighter Rescues British at Sea

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19 (AP)—The rescue at sea of 72 survivors of the torpedoed British light cruiser Dunedin was disclosed here by the chief engineer of an American freighter.

The engineer, Girard L. Bresson, said the survivors had been on seven rafts for four days and three nights when they were fished from mid-Atlantic ocean near the Equator Nov. 27. The survivors were put ashore at a British port, Mr. Bresson said.

Mexico Is Ready To War on Axis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Mexico is fully prepared to make a formal declaration of war against Japan, Italy, and Germany if that course is decided upon at the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Rio de Janeiro in January, according to Miguel Aleman, Mexican Minister of the Interior. Señor Aleman, recalling that his country had already severed diplomatic relations with the Axis, frozen Axis funds and is planning to increase the army, declared in an interview at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here yesterday that Mexico is practically in a state of war now.

"The enemies of the United States are the enemies of Mexico," he asserted.

Señor Aleman gave assurance that the "small groups" of Japanese, Germans and the Spanish Falange in Mexico are under complete control. He hailed the Pan-American Conference in Brazil as an illustration of how much hemisphere solidarity has been attained, indicating that Mexico and the other republics of Latin America would agree to whatever course of action the United States deemed most advantageous.

Mexicans were not as surprised by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor as Americans, Señor Aleman declared.

"I think that President Roosevelt has been right and has known what he was doing during the past five years," he said. "But it seems to me the American people even yet are not entirely aware of the dangers that surround them."

Salvation Army Centers Serve Many Canadian Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Nine centers of the Salvation Army Red Shield War Service Department are serving some 12,000 men of the Army, Navy and Air Force each week in Toronto, and the services are still growing, according to a recent announcement of Maj. Kenneth Barr, supervisor of the area. The centers supply entertainment, canteen service and other necessities needed to uphold the morale and the spirit of the troops stationed here.

The Red Shield's main center, in the Music Building in Exhibition Park, houses a chapel, a well-stocked library, a lounge and a recreation department equipped with varied types of games, and a theater auditorium seating about 1,000 persons. The Citizens' Committee presents various concerts during the week, and every night some form of entertainment is provided.

Two Cruisers, Destroyer Lost By Italians

Tunis, French Tunisa, Dec. 15, delayed (AP)—Approximately 5,000 Italian seamen were destroyed Dec. 13 when British naval units sank two Italian cruisers, a destroyer, and three transports off the Tunisian town of Kelibia on Cape Bon. About 1,000 Italians were rescued.

The attack was said to have occurred at midnight Dec. 12.

[The British Admiralty announced last Saturday that British and Netherlands destroyers and a British submarine in two separate but related engagements apparently had sunk three Italian cruisers in the Mediterranean in a nigth battle.]

By the Associated Press

Friday, Dec. 19

An apparent new Axis bid for control of the Mediterranean is seen in mounting claims from Rome and Berlin of the success of bomb and torpedo attack on British naval craft in that area.

Such a campaign, observers pointed out, might precede intensified efforts to reopen the virtually closed Axis supply routes across the Mediterranean to Axis troops in Libya, or might presage some new German move in the direction of Africa.

[Dispatches from The Christian Science Monitor correspondent in Istanbul, Turkey, yesterday envisaged future German long-range military plans as possibly contingent on German action against North Africa and French West Africa.]

The latest Axis claim, picked up from the official Italian radio today, quoted the Italian High Command as claiming that Italian torpedo planes striking in waves hit three British cruisers in the Mediterranean off Eastern Libya Dec. 17, while another British cruiser was struck and set afire by torpedoes of German fliers.

A fifth cruiser was attacked by Italian torpedo planes near the British island base of Malta, the High Command said, but the outcome was not announced.

Berlin claimed today that a German submarine has sunk a British cruiser of the Leander class in the Mediterranean. A German High Command communiqué said the cruiser was sunk off Alexandria, British base port.

In London, the Exchange Telegraph today quoted the Bremen radio as saying the German Air Force severely damaged two other large naval units in addition to a British cruiser reported sunk north of Bengasi.

The Germans yesterday reported the attack on a formation of ships in the Mediterranean.

An air attack on British naval craft in the Mediterranean, described as one of the heaviest barrages of the Mediterranean war, was reported by an eyewitness Dec. 14.

Although the British have announced no naval losses in the Mediterranean lately, the fact that the vessel on which the Associated Press eyewitness was stationed was sunk, led to the supposition that it might have been a British cruiser which the Italians at that time claimed sunk.

Brest Again Bombed

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—British bombers followed up a daylight raid yesterday on the German battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, under repair at Brest, with another attack last night, the Air Ministry said today.

The results were not announced in the Ministry's brief communiqué, but it said "none of our aircraft is missing."

Five bombers and a fighter plane were acknowledged lost in the attack yesterday upon the oft-bombed 26,000-ton vessels, while eight German defense planes were reported downed.

Another frequent target of RAF attacks on German ships docked at Brest has been the Cruiser Prinz Eugen.

B. C. A. T. Students To Learn Types From Model Craft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Construction of model aircraft which will be used in the British Commonwealth Air Training scheme to teach student airmen the identity of various types of planes they may be called on either to operate or to meet in mid-air, has been undertaken by pupils at the Central Technical School.

Present plans call for production of 1,890 model planes of 42 types, including fighters, bombers and coastal patrol ships. Constructed of different kinds of wood, the aircraft will be camouflaged and marked with the insignia of the different countries for which they fight. At present eight types are in mass production—Hampden bombers, Defiants, Junkers 87B bombers, Spitfires, Messerschmitt 109 E's and 110's, Hurricanes and Wellington bombers. Nine classes of pupils are engaged in the program as part of their regular class work in the aircraft course. All materials used in the making of these models are supplied by the Royal Canadian Air Force.

H. B. Lees-Smith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 19—Mr. H. Bertrand Lees-Smith, Acting Chairman of the Labor faction in Parliament who passed on last night, was seldom in the headlines, although he had been a powerful figure in the Labor Party for many years. He served as Postmaster General in the Labor Cabinet of 1929-31, and in 1931 was President of the Board of Education. He became leader of the Parliamentary Opposition in May, 1931, when Mr. Clement R. Attlee joined the Churchill Government.

Mr. Lees-Smith, was born in India, where his father was an Army major. Destined at first for a military career, he resigned his cadetship at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and went to Queen's College, Oxford. There he became interested in trade union and labor movement, and helped found Ruskin College. He joined the Labor Party in 1919. From 1910 to 1918 he was Liberal M. P. for Northampton. Since 1922 he has served intermittently as M. P. for Keighley Division of Yorkshire.

Chain of Air Bases Moves On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia —With the beam station already operating at Whitehorse, in the Yukon, and equipment expected to be working at Watson Lake in two weeks and at Fort Nelson soon afterwards, the whole chain of air bases across northern British Columbia and the Yukon to Alaska is turning that route from a wilderness into one of the most modern systems of transportation on the continent.

Already night flying is envisaged, with huge airliners streaking through the darkness at more than three miles a minute between Vancouver, Edmonton, and Whitehorse.

Additional fields for emergency landings between those now established and between Fort St. John, Prince George, and Vancouver will be necessary before night flying can be attempted, but this will undoubtedly be attended to in the near future as intensive studies of night flying conditions in the north have proved them superior to day flying.

The main purpose of the chain of air fields across the northland at present is for defense, but these fields are expected eventually to form the backbone of a vast commercial air route to the Orient by way of the Great Circle over the north Pacific via the Aleutian Islands.

It is 3,000 miles shorter to Shanghai and Tokyo by the northern route than over the south Pacific.

Goebbels: Axis Fights Without Quarter And No Thought of Defeat

BERLIN, Dec. 19—(Andi Agency to AP) — Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels said yesterday that Germany, Italy and Japan are "going the whole way" in the war.

Writing in the weekly Das Reich, he said the Axis Powers were forced to defend their lives and "they will do it in a manner which knows no sentimental considerations."

He called the three-power alliance a natural one and said all three were conducting the war in constant offensives.

The Axis allies, he said, "feel offended and humiliated by the spokesmen for plutocracy to a degree which permits not the slightest thought of yielding."

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Enemy Aliens Will Be Kept In Camps in the Southwest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—Thousands of enemy aliens in the United States, ordered interned after hearings held by the Justice and War Departments, will be sent to permanent concentration camps to be constructed in the Southwestern States, it was announced today.

First of three permanent internment camps will be ready for occupancy early this spring and meanwhile alien enemies are being detained at various army camps throughout the country.

Alien enemies ordered interned permanently will be housed in barracks similar to those provided for soldiers. The Southwestern United States was chosen as the site for these permanent internment camps by the War Department because of the favorable climate and location.

Interned alien enemies are fed the Army's regular garrison ration. They are provided clothing of similar material to that given soldiers, but dyed a different color and stripped of all army insignia. They are placed under military police guard.

Guarded areas of certain army camps are being used as temporary detention camps for several alien enemies in the United States rounded up by the F. B. I., where adequate civilian facilities are not available. Jails and prisons are not used for this purpose.

Quick Round-Up Made

Commanding generals of the Philippine, Hawaiian, and Panama Canal Departments acted swiftly to round up alien enemies in their areas. Alien enemies considered dangerous by these commanders are being given hearings similar to those accorded alien enemies in the United States. Informal hearings are held before a board composed of three civilians, which hears the evidence.

Alien enemies are permitted to testify if they so desire and are permitted counsel and witnesses. The Board then makes a recommendation on each case to the Commanding General of the Department, who forwards his recommendation to the War Department for final action on release or internment of the alien enemy.

Under special wartime powers the Federal Government is continuing the summary arrest and detention of any Japanese, Germans, and Italians above the age of 14 who may have been deemed "dangerous to the public peace or safety of the United States," by the Attorney General or the Secretary of War.

Enforcement of the regulations is divided between the Department of Justice and the War Department. The Attorney General has jurisdiction over the Continental United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The Secretary of War has jurisdiction over the Canal Zone, Alaska, Hawaiian Islands and the Philippine Islands, because of their military importance.

FBI Is First Resource

Apprehension of dangerous alien enemies is being made in the United States by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Temporary detention of these alien enemies, in most cases, has been made by the Immigration Service. Permanent custody of alien enemies, both in and outside of the United States, has been taken by the Provost Marshal General at the direction of the Secretary of War.

Axis diplomatic officials will, of course, ultimately be repatriated in exchange for American diplomats stationed in enemy capitals.

The State Department revealed that German and Hungarian officials and members of their families are being held at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., pending their return to Europe. In the group are approximately 150 Germans, 12 or 14 Hungarians and several newspaper correspondents.

The State Department has been advised that American diplomats and newspapermen in Berlin have been taken to a resort in Southern Germany. A trade of Axis diplomats and newspaper correspondents here for Americans in Europe is expected to be worked out within the next few weeks.

Japanese consular officials will be taken to Hot Springs, Va., pending arrangements for their departure from the United States, it was stated.

Shipyard Workers Sought For Pearl Harbor Repairs

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Calls were issued today for several hundred men trained in shipyard occupations to aid in repairing damaged vessels of the United States Fleet at Pearl Harbor.

Harold K. Montross, Superintendent of the Shipbuilding Section of the New York State Employment Service Industrial Office, said qualified men in more than 50 occupations, up to the age of 62, would be accepted.

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In an attempt to produce rosier apples, tastier berries and larger string beans, Dr. Bernard Nebel of Cornell University, left, and E. E. Charlton and C. D. Moriarty of the General Electric Company have been bombarding plants with 1,000,000-volt X rays. Such treatment, it is believed, will alter the cell structures and result in improved products. Although the full effect of such improvement methods will not be known for at least five years, previous work done in this field with 200,000-volt X rays indicate that the natural scientists are due to accomplish a reasonable amount of success by such means.

'Defense' Nosed Out by 'Warfare'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 19

The Economic Defense Board today changed its name to the Board of Economic Warfare, the first substitution of "war" for "defense" in the official names of Government agencies.

The Board, headed by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, has charge of export controls, and other economic activities connected with the war.

Pearl Harbor Repulsed Foe On Third Attack, Knox Says

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 19 (AP)—Secretary Knox, asserting that 30 minutes' warning of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor would have made "all the difference in the world," disclosed today that the third and final wave of enemy bombers met such a devastating barrage that it turned away without hitting a single objective.

The Navy Secretary, speaker at graduation exercises for the Naval Academy's Class of 1942, said Japan's assault on the great Pacific naval base was a "damning account of infamous treachery" such as was never recorded in the history of the world."

"There is no question at all, in the light of what transpired," he said, "that half an hour's warning of the approach of the Japanese planes would have made all the difference in the world.

"I say this with considerable confidence because that assault was divided into three attacks. The third assault came two hours after the first one. With all of the resources that were left, . . . we were ready, and that attack never got home.

Enemy Was Driven Back

"It encountered, as it approached Pearl Harbor, such a barrage from every gun and every ship that the enemy planes had to sheer off, and not a single torpedo found its mark or did the slightest damage to our ships or to our equipment ashore."

On the other hand, he told the midshipmen, "we ought to have been on our guard against treachery. If we had studied Japan's record in the war with Russia when, in a similar manner, they descended upon the Russian fleet at a moment when those two nations were still at peace and destroyed that fleet without warning—if we had studied that and remembered that, we would not have been surprised."

But the attack did serve a useful purpose, he continued, because it drove home "with frightful force upon the minds of our military leaders the importance of guarding against surprise, the importance of never underestimating the boldness and resourcefulness of the enemy; and upon the civilian population, it drove home with a sense of horror the treachery of the foe we have to defeat.

"This gave us what we must have and now do have—a completely united country for the prosecution of a war to a successful conclusion. So out of this affair of treachery, ultimate good comes."

Secretary Knox conceded that the Axis had an army which until recently swept all Europe before it, a large and well trained air force and "a very considerable fleet—at present, by far the largest naval force in the western Pacific, where most of the sea fighting will be done."

Victory in the End

Nevertheless victory would come to the United States and its allies "eventually and inevitably," he declared.

"It will be ours because, strong though our enemies are, we are stronger still. The United States is the greatest single economic force in the world today. With our allies we can outproduce the Axis Powers in all the material of war—in planes and in ships, in tanks and in guns."

In addition to Britain, China, and Russia, with their vast resources and man power, Secretary Knox said, the smaller nations which had joined the Allied Front had each "a valuable contribution to make to the common cause," and the underground activities of the populations of occupied areas "have already created a new front in the heart of conquered Europe."

The Secretary told the midshipmen it would not be easy to live up to the heroism and devotion to duty shown by their Navy mates at Pearl Harbor, but that it was up to them to do so.

"There are names which are fragrant in our memories whenever we think of American courage and American fighting spirit," he said, "Valley Forge and Belleau Wood, Bunker Hill and Mobile Bay, Gettysburg and Chateau Thierry.

"Today we have a new pearl to add to the rosary of memory: Pearl Harbor."

MacArthur Named Full General In Army and Navy Promotions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of the United States Army in the Far East, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be a full general.

General MacArthur, former Chief-of-Staff of the Army, retired with the rank of General and then went to the Philippines to take charge of building up the Island defenses.

He was summoned back to active duty by President Roosevelt when the Japanese situation became acute several months ago and placed in charge of the Far Eastern Army command, into which all Philippine forces were inducted.

The President also nominated four brigadier generals to be major generals, 12 colonels to be brigadier generals, and Capt. John F. Shafroth, Jr., to be a Rear Admiral in the Navy.

General MacArthur would be the second of his rank in the army. Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, likewise is a full general.

General MacArthur's advancement from a 3-star to a 4-star General was said in military quarters not to give him any more authority than he had under a Lieutenant Generalship. It was generally agreed that it was a reward for the vigorous job he is doing in defense of the Philippines.

Marshall Heads List

The rank of General is the highest in the U. S. Army and compares with Field Marshal in foreign armies.

In unofficial discussion of General MacArthur's nomination it was pointed out that his new rank, under the United States system, would be the equal of the highest field commanders of other nations concerned in the Far East fighting. However, General Marshall, as Chief of Staff, is superior to General MacArthur.

General Pershing, when he went to France, was only a Major General but he still was Commander of all United States field forces and worked with Field Marshals. He later was made a full General and after the war was made "General of the Armies of the United States."

Captain Shafroth, born in Denver March 31, 1887, is a graduate of the Naval Academy and a veteran of 30 years' naval service. He received the Navy Cross for distinguished World War service and also has been awarded a number of decorations by Pan-American Governments. He recently was transferred to duty as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

The Army promotions, officials explained, were for the purpose of providing commanders for Philippine Commonwealth troops which are rapidly being mobilized and all are temporary advancements.

Other Nominations

The list of nominations of American officers, with their home addresses, follows:

Brigadier Generals to be Major Generals:

Edward P. King, Jr., Atlanta; George F. Moore, Washington; George M. Parker, Jr., San Francisco; Richard K. Sutherland, Elkins, W. Va.

Colonels to be Brigadier Generals:

Clifford Bluemel, Infantry, Trenton, N. J.; James R. N. Weaver, Infantry, Fremont, Ohio; William E. Brougher, Infantry, Jackson, Miss.; Albert M. Jones, Infantry, Washington; Joseph P. Vachon, Infantry, Westbrook, Maine; Bradford G. Chynoweth, Infantry, Washington; William F. Sharp, Field Artillery, Monkton, Md.; Allan C. McBride, Field Artillery, Frederick, Md.; Clyde A. Selleck, Field Artillery, Rutland, Vt.; Spencer B. Akin, Signal Corps, Greenville, Miss.; Charles C. Drake, Quartermaster Corps, Washington; Richard J. Marshall, Quartermaster Corps, Portsmouth, Va.

What to Send

HONOLULU, Dec. 19 (AP)—Army authorities are urging people sending Christmas presents to friends and service personnel in Hawaii not to clutter up vital cargo space with non-essentials.

"Send keepable presents and unperishable foods," suggested Lieut. Col. William W. Jenna, Hawaiian Department recreation and morale officer.

For civilian and defense workers, and service families, he suggested canned chicken, canned hams and dried fruits.

Music records are desirable for blackout nights. Card games are good, too.

For service men he suggested canned and hard candy. Celluloid playing cards are excellent. "Send a 'small housewife' — needles, threads, buttons and other clothing repair material. The officer also approved of pocket size magazines, cookies and toilet kits.

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BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, SPRINGFIELD, HARTFORD, BROCKTON, LYNN, HYDE PARK, SALEM, PORTLAND

Laura Ingalls Arrested On Spy Charges

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Laura Ingalls, holder of the women's non-stop speed records for flying both ways across the continent, was held in the District of Columbia jail today on a charge of failing to register as a paid agent of the German Government

Despite her protestation that her mission actually was a one-woman counter-espionage venture, a United States Commissioner ordered her detained yesterday in lieu of $7,500 bail.

J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, charged that the aviatrix, "received a specified salary from an agent of the German Reich for her efforts in spreading the propaganda which they furnished her." He added that she frequently visited Washington to see Nazi representatives.

Miss Ingalls contended that she merely had "overreached myself" in a free lance attempt to obtain from the Germans information which she thought might be valuable to the United States. She told the Commissioner she took orders from no one.

Her arraignment was postponed until Dec. 26, to permit her to obtain legal counsel.

The flier lost her pilot's certificate in September, 1939, after she showered the downtown area of the Capital with peace pamphlets under sponsorship of the Women's National Committee to Keep the United States Out of War. Some of the pamphlets fell on the White House lawn.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority suspended the certificate on the ground she had flown through a restricted zone and dropped pamphlets without permission of municipal authorities. They reinstated her 10 weeks later.

Miss Ingall's transcontinental non-stop speed records are New York to California, 18h., 19m., and California to New York, 13h., 34m.

Hawaii Girl Scouts Free of Casualties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—The 1,750 Girl Scouts and Leaders in Honolulu escaped the bombardment on Dec. 7 without casualties, National Headquarters of the Girl Scouts announced here yesterday, following receipt of a cable from Ruth McCulley, Girl Scout Executive Secretary in Honolulu.

Leaders and girls are active in emergency work and are following a program for defense work organized more than a year ago under the local office of Civilian Defense, Miss McCulley reported. Total membership in the Girl Scout organization in the Hawaiian Islands is placed at nearly 4,000.

Defense and Power at Stake In Tennessee Dam Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—Administration forces swung into action to overcome political opposition to the Douglas Dam power defense-project on the French Broad River in Tennessee today, after President Roosevelt had once again urged the project.

The Douglas Dam is designed to add 100,000 kilowatts of badly needed power to the nation's aluminum - airplane construction supply. Despite approval by President Roosevelt, reaffirmed at his press conference today, and by William S. Knudsen and William L. Batt of OPM, TVA officials, and Army engineers, it has thus far been blocked in Congress where it is opposed by Senator Kenneth D. McKellar (D.), of Tennessee.

Mr. Roosevelt today said that hope still springs eternal for congressional approval of the project. Engineers declare that unless the dam is started during or before January, one year's supply of impounded water will be lost and the start of power production similarly delayed.

Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi has now introduced a bill for $15,000,000 to begin construction on the dam after initial Administration efforts failed to get the item included in the appropriation bill signed yesterday by the President. Total cost of the dam will be $32,000,000, and it should start producing power in the spring of 1943.

Question of Necessity

Senator McKellar, principal opponent of the dam, argued that four additional dams included in the appropriation bill signed yesterday, will make the Douglas Dam unnecessary. OPM officials, led by Mr. Batt insist, however, that the Douglas Dam can be completed from a year to two years quicker than the four dams just authorized. Primarily this is because full dam-building equipment, tools and crews are just finishing the Cherokee Dam, only a few miles from the site of the Douglas Dam and the whole corps could be transferred with minimum disruption.

"It is simply unthinkable to me that Congress should refuse to pass this measure and start work on this dam now," said Mr. Rankin, "since it is so vitally necessary if we are to have the power by the spring of 1943 which we are going to need in our defense industries in that area. Nothing is more important in this contest than airplanes — fighting planes of all kinds."

President Roosevelt in his original appeal to Congress for Douglas Dam declared that it is "urgently required because there is no other source in the entire country, either hydroelectric or steam, by which so large a block of power can be obtained in so short a time."

Despite this plea, Congress failed to include the Douglas item in the appropriation bill. This led Mr. Batt to exclaim in a press interview, Dec. 4, called specially for the purpose:

"It is my determination to have the public have the facts on the Douglas Dam controversy since it is quite clear to us that in 1943 and '44, if we have anything like a bad water year, and perhaps even in a normal year there will be a great shortage of power. The OPM is trying to provide power against that emergency, power is available, but Congress in its wisdom has so far been unwilling to provide that power."

Mr. Batt added:

"Senator McKellar has no technical information so far as I can learn for the statements which he has made on any aspects of this Douglas Dam controversy. OPM believes it has uncontrovertible statements and wants to put them in the record and let the public draw its own conclusions."

Church in Norway Reported Defiant To Quisling Rule

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Scandinavian correspondent of the Berner Tagwacht reported today growing friction between Norwegian bishops and the German-backed government of Vidkun Quisling.

Bishop Fivind Berggrav of Oslo, leader of the churchmen and known as a Democrat and Progressive, has refused to permit the National Lutheran Church to participate in Quisling politics and he has refused to attend meetings of the Parliament since the German occupation.

He has also rejected efforts to have the Church call for a "holy war" against Russia and as a result was denounced by the controlled press. He wrote to ministers, instructing them to cancel collective prayer after the Quisling Government substituted for the prayer mentioning King, Parliament and Government another calling for obedience to the Chief of State.

The correspondent also reported that the Government had been forced to write all schools warning that acts of students hostile to the State could no longer be tolerated. Another order prohibited wearing the Norwegian Coat of Arms, colors or letters standing for King Haakon.

Big Rush for Balls For Golf and Tennis

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—Stirred by concern that the war might restrict their pastime, golfers and tennis players swarmed into New York's big department stores today to lay in a supply of golf and tennis balls for the duration.

As soon as the stores opened their doors today—following Price Administrator Leon Henderson's statement last night that production of such non-essential rubber items as golf balls might be eliminated during the war—the rush began.

Abercrombie & Fitch Company, one of the larger sporting goods houses on Madison Avenue, reported it was completely sold out of golf and tennis balls before noon, and that 15 minutes after its doors had opened 300 dozen golf balls had been sold to enthusiasts, who bought by the gross instead of their usual dozen.

Do You Want a Soldier as Guest? Here's How to Find and Ask Him

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—If you want to invite soldiers to Christmas or Sunday dinner, here's the way the War Department says to go about it.

If you live in a city, telephone your local Defense Bureau and they will put you in touch with a soldiers' committee to transmit your invitation.

If you live near a military reservation, call the morale officer or chaplain.

The War Department is not soliciting invitations because thus far they have been plentiful and soldiers in most camps have been able to be quite choosy in those they accept. The outbreak of war brought a big increase both in dinner invitations and offers to help at camp dances and other entertainments.

In their invitations hostesses often specify that they want boys from a certain State or group. Churches have furnished a meeting ground for many hostesses and soldier guests.

One chaplain reported to the War Department that he had arranged invitations to home-cooked dinners for 50 of the most frequent churchgoers in his camp.

"It isn't just a question of better meals or more comfortable surroundings or beautiful girls, but rather a question of the friendly, gentle atmosphere of a home compared to the austere set-up of an Army barrack," the bulletin of the General Commission on Army and Navy chaplains points out.

Recent rearrangement of Christmas furloughs necessitated by the war means that numerous disappointed boys will be looking for invitations to Christmas dinners. Others will not be able to leave their posts at all. In such cases the Army has issued invitations for families to visit them, though guest facilities at most places are small.

Some camps have notified the War Department that they are staging their own Christmas parties with orphans and underprivileged families as guests.

More than 480 new chapels, built by the Quatermaster Corps, will be used for the first time at Christmas services conducted by chaplains of all faiths.

Plane Engine Plant To Close Christmas

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 19 (AP)—The 24-hour a day job of turning out warplane engines at the Wright Aeronautical Corporation plant will come to a full stop Christmas Day but will proceed at full speed New Year's Day when the first engines produced in 1942 will roll off the assembly line a few minutes after midnight Dec. 31.

Myron B. Gordon, Vice-President and general manager of the company, in announcing to the employees they would be off from noon, Dec. 24 until 8 a. m. Dec. 26, said:

"Following the declaration of war and at the request of the President of the United States and the Office of Production Management that we put on all-out effort toward defense production, it has been decided the entire organization will work throughout New Year's Day."

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British Take Strategic Derna Airport in Libya

By the Associated Press

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 19—British forces driving on the heels of the Axis' broken, retreating army in Libya have captured the Derna Airport and are exerting pressure to keep the enemy in flight, British Headquarters announced today.

The new, swift gains west of the Gazala tank battleground put the British about 195 miles deep into Libya at the start of the second month of the westward push from the Egyptian Frontier and marked a decided acceleration in pace from the early, hard-won advances against the Axis' armored army.

Capture of the airport indicated that British forces at Tmimi had split up, one column cutting about 40 miles southwest on the Mekili Road and the other about 35 miles northwest toward the port of Derna.

British sources placed great importance on seizure of the Derna Airfield because, they said, it is on elevated ground from which British artillery could command the coastal highway and its loss compels the Axis to shift its planes to fields much farther from the fighting zone. The field is eight or 10 miles southeast of Derna.

Port Still Held by Axis

Although Derna Airport was in British hands last night, the communiqué said, the port itself still was Axis-held and the enemy still had troops in the Mekili area at the southern edge of the coastal highlands in Eastern Cirenaica.

A flanking operation "around and beyond Mekili" was in progress, the communiqué added.

[This apparently was the result of an Axis split, in which, British sources in London said, one force fell back to the west and another veered northwest toward Derna.]

So fast were the British driving and so intense was their concentration in maintaining pressure upon the retreating enemy, the war bulletin asserted, that "details are not yet available of captures at and west of the main Gazala battlefield."

Air support of Britain's ground forces, unparalleled since the start of the campaign, was stressed by the communiqué.

Meanwhile, British sources predicted today that further concerted opposition by the Axis forces would be impossible.

Rommel Still Retreating

Maj. Gen. Erwin Rommel was reported to be retreating with the remnants of his shattered German African Corps after the Fourth Indian Division threw off a desperate counterattack, bringing to a climax a heavy five-day battle west and southwest of Gazala.

As the British advance pressed steadily forward, one observer declared Gen. Rommel's only remaining hope was to escape to the hilly country behind the position of his present defeat.

This source suggested the Nazis might continue sporadic fighting in this broken terrain in a desperate effort to delay annihilation, taking a "long-shot" chance that reinforcements and supplies could be slipped in from European bases.

The success of any such scheme was considered likely to hinge on the number of tanks the Axis forces were able to salvage from repeated British assaults.

While the observer said the Axis would be expected, for the sake of prestige, to make every effort to save Gen. Rommel's Army from total destruction, he considered it unlikely that even reinforcements of German air forces freed from duty in Russia would be sufficient to alter the course of the Libyan campaign.

Russia Continues Nazi Purge; 120 Tula Area Towns Retaken

From Dispatches of the Associated Press and Wide World

Friday, Dec. 19

The Russian advance in the Moscow sector was stated by Pravda to have regained 120 towns in the Tula area, 100 miles south of the Capital, although none of the towns was specified, except that the Russians were approaching Ruza, 60 miles due west of Moscow.

The German official news agency DNB admitted that Russian forces had penetrated their eastern defenses at several points, but said that they were quickly dislodged by strong counter-attacks. It acknowledged that Russian pressure was continuing all along the line.

Soviet fliers on the Leningrad front claimed to have destroyed four German railway trains of about 200 trucks.

Little information was forthcoming from the north where, according to the British Radio, reports from Helsingfors had said that all German troops had been hurriedly withdrawn from Finland.

The Russians appear to be finding the German war machine much less formidable in retreat. It is proving vulnerable even to cavalry, the all but forgotten arm that once was the corps d'élite of every army.

Technique Limited

Blitzkrieg attack technique relies wholly upon mobility and surprise. It is based on massing at a selected point such overwhelming superiority in fire power that no army strung out even in considerable depth to defend a long line could hope to halt the drive.

The results are spearhead breakthroughs to points deep behind enemy echelons. Concentrated air bombing and wide roving tank columns spread utter confusion far to the rear, disrupting communications and shattering the morale of the front line defenders.

That happened throughout France, the Low Countries, the Balkans and Greece. It happened time after time in Russia to break up successive Red Army defensive stands.

But it did not happen fast enough in Russia to prevent its ancient and never conquered ally, winter, from moving in to its aid. Winter plus Russian fighting élan and all but inexhaustible Russian man power finally stalled the German attack. The Nazis retired from dangerously exposed salients and attempted to correct their whole front to a winter holding line, not yet clearly defined.

Adolf Hitler has admitted that the Nazis originally miscalculated Russian preparedness for the struggle. His great retreat, following blatant claims to his people that Russia's power of prolonged resistance had been utterly shattered, now confesses an even graver misapprehension of Russian morale and staying powers.

Germans Confounded

And that retreat also discloses that blitzkrieg panzer warfare with its dive-bomber air auxiliary is fully effective only on the attack. On the retreat it loses its punch. The confusion and clogged transport lanes are now on the other side of the war ledger.

Often tanks, undamaged tanks, become a burden instead of an asset for retreating troops. Buried to provide pill-box defense posts, they have lost their greatest military asset, mobility. And on the retreat they must finally be abandoned or destroyed.

It is still inconceivable that well proven Nazi staff skill will not achieve a new stabilization of front in Russia. Hitler's case would be desperate indeed if it could not, for his great "crusade" would then follow the pattern of Napoleon's sorry retreat from Moscow.

This war would be within sight of its end in an utter Axis collapse if that came about.

In any case, it is reasonably certain that surging Russian attacks all along the huge front are whittling down German chances of reverting soon to the offensive on any land front.

This convincing evidence that Nazi military invincibility is a myth is plainly worrying Vichy and must already be dazing Rome and Tokyo. They can find little consolation in either Libya or the Pacific war theater to solace them for what is happening to their Nazi master in Russia.

Davies Says Rout Of Nazis Possible

MONTREAL, Dec. 19 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to Russia, renewed today his prediction of last June that the present Soviet offensive against Germany "will surprise the world" and that "it is not impossible that the utter rout of Napoleon's armies might be duplicated."

Mr. Davies, as Chairman of the President's Committee for War Relief Agencies, said that a unified command for the Allies is "vital" for ultimate victory.

"That," he said, "is one of the strongest immediate reactions of the American people. The popular demand is for a psychology of offense. Public opinion demands that the initiative be wrested from the aggressors. It exacts that we, in concert with our Allies, secure a maximum of effectiveness through unity of counsel and in execution."

Loyalty Pledge

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 19 (AP)—Members of Commodore Perry Post No. 525 of the American Legion, all American citizens of Japanese ancestry, have condemned Japan "for the treachery committed against our country."

"We unreservedly offer our services in the defense of our land against attack," the Post's resolution stated.

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A Sample of the Nazi 'New Order'

By a Staff Artist

How Hitler Has Divided Up Prewar Yugoslavia

'Free Croatia': Bitter Fruit of 'New Order'

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—The British radio yesterday quoted messages from Southeast Europe as saying that the Yugoslav and Greek "Freedom Armies" have linked up across the mountains of South Yugoslavia and North Greece.

The radiocast, heard here by CBS, said both armies are fighting the Germans in a unified campaign with intelligence agents pooling information on enemy movements.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At the beginning of this year Yugoslavia was the eleventh largest European state in area and the seventh in population. It covered 95,551 square miles, so was about the size of Oregon; it had approximately 16,000,000 inhabitants.

Now it has been cut into 10 different pieces and its population scattered among eight states or puppet states.

For a long time the official name of Yugoslavia was the Kingdom of the Serbians, Croatians, and Slovenes. Its three principal areas were Slovenia, Croatia, and Serbia.

Slovenia, a small and very beautiful land with 1,000,000 inhabitants, lying in the extreme northwest corner of the kingdom, was divided among Italy, Nazi Germany, and Hungary. Croatia was divided among Hungary and Italy; Serbia among Hungary, Bulgaria, and Albania.

Plight of Slovenes

Of all the Yugoslavs, the Slovenes suffered the most, at least from one point of view—they lost every vestige of independence. Most members of this small nation have been deprived of every possibility of continuing their national existence. Already brutal efforts are being made to convert them into Hungarians, Germans, or Italians.

The Slovenes are among the most industrious, progressive, peaceable, and educated people in the whole of Central Europe. They are perhaps the most advanced of all the Slavs, not excepting even the Czechs.

Their capital, Ljubljana, was a model city of 60,000 inhabitants, situated at the foot of spectacular mountains. Its chief park, indeed, merged into the Alps themselves. Its streets were clean, its public buildings well kept, its schools model educational institutions.

Ljubljana was a notable musical and literary center, was headquarters for a very extensive co-operative movement, established better relations between labor and capitalists than existed in most lands and was a source of public enlightenment of a high order. This small mountain people was almost free from illiteracy and most of its homes received wholesome periodicals. Slovene roads, winding amid towering Alpine ranges, were the best in Southeast Europe.

Slovenia's Glory

Slovenia was a very convincing proof of the usefulness and validity of the state of Yugoslavia. Never in their history had the Slovenes been free for any length of time. A full millennium they had been under the domination of Germans, during most of that time under the Hapsburgs. But in December 1918 they became free, as a partner with equal rights in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

It is true that during the ensuing 23 years the Slovenes complained often and bittery of discrimination practised against them by their stronger partners, the Serbs. Nevertheless, they advanced in every respect. All their cities grew. Their network of roads was improved. The University of Ljubljana entered a period of unprecedented advance, Slovene literature flourished, the economic standard was raised and Slovenes were given important posts in every part of the kingdom. A Slovene leader was one of Yugoslavia's most distinguished premiers.

That golden age of Slovenia, a little more than two decades in duration, has now ended. In the area seized by the Nazis and Hungarians, ruthless measures of denationalization are already being imposed. Scores of thousands of Slovenes have been expelled from there, practically the whole intelligentsia has been suppressed or driven out, all schools in the native language are forbidden and very extensive efforts are being made to convince the Slovenes that they are in reality Germans or Hungarians. Multitudes of them are being robbed of their property as well as of their nationality.

Italy's Rule in Slovenia

In the part of Slovenia seized by Italy, which includes the chief city of Ljubljana, there is less coercion and less persecution. The University still functions, the old newspapers still appear, the established clergymen still hold services and the annual autumn fair was held. Since this slice of Slovenia is all that stands between Germany and the Adriatic Sea, Italy seeks to make its Slovenes somewhat contented vassals.

The second largest national element in Yugoslavia were the Croatians, who may be considered to have been fewer than 4,000,000 in number. According to official statistics there were 5,217,847 Roman Catholics in Yugoslavia. Of these about 1,100,000 were Slovenes and other hundreds of thousands were Germans and Hungarians—there were even a few Catholic Albanians in Yugoslavia—so the number of Croatians was well under 4,000,000.

Of these, somewhat fewer than 2,500,000 inhabit the newly formed state of "Free Croatia"; the rest have been given to Italy and Hungary. In a word, the first act of Dictator Ante Pavelitch in making a "free" Croatia was to deliver a full third of his people to their age-old rivals, to be denationalized. And the portion of his nation which he doomed to bondage was the most virile and most creative, namely, Dalmatia.

Classical Croatia, the cradle of Croatia, the mountains from which came the famous Croatian leaders, the regions where was once founded Croatia's only independent kingdom have been turned over to Italy with singular abjectness. The leaders of "free Croatia," in delivering the most beautiful part of their land, practically all their harbors, most of their landmarks, and their "national shrines" to Italy, vociferously emphasized that Italy had "a right to that area." To grave injury, these "national champions" added base offense.

Puppet Government

"Free Croatia," which is a puppet of both Italy and Germany, is left without a single suitable harbor. It retains certain rights over Dubrovnik, which lies at the end of a very long, sinuous, slow, narrow-gauge railroad, often snowed in in winter, and passing for scores of miles through wild, unproductive country.

Ante Pavelitch, the revolutionary head of Croatia, who for more than a decade was an outlaw terrorist in the pay of Italy, often declares that his new state has 7,000,000 inhabitants, but that is a grave exaggeration. The boundaries of his land are still vague and much of the country is dominated by Italy, so one cannot easily say just where "free Croatia" begins. However, the most generous appraisal gives Pavelitch's Croatia 5,000,000 inhabitants at most. Of these, about 2,500,000 are Roman Catholics, about 1,500,000 Eastern Orthodox Christians, and somewhat fewer than 1,000,000 Moslems. This means that the Croatians constitute a minority of the population of Croatia.

In a word, the "Free Croatia," which Adolf Hitler has established, is with the single exception of Slovenia the saddest, most helpless, most incompetent caricature of a state in Europe's recent history. It is bitterly opposed by the Serbs in it, condemned by most of its Moslem inhabitants, even unsought by most of its Croatian population. It was established exclusively by foreign powers, is controlled by men who had no political following in the country, is economically dependent on its neighbors, and is so utterly insecure that foreign armies have occupied must of it to preserve order.

This "Free Croatia," left from the ruins of Yugoslavia, and "free Slovakia," left from the ruins of Czechoslovakia, are the first fruits of Hitler's New European Order.

German Industry Sapped

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Department of Commerce said today Germany's industrial backbone has been weakened by the calling up of reserve troops to bolster the war machine on the Russian front.

Recalling that Germany had suffered a labor shortage almost from the beginning of the war, the Department said in a special article that summoning the reserves had further weakened working forces "in spite of the constantly growing employment of foreign workers."

The article estimated that 1,700,000 persons—one-fifth of them women—from other European countries and many war prisoners had been put to work, plus about 1,000,000 German women.

No estimate was made of the effect of the labor shortage on munitions production, but the Department commented that in industries making civilian items increased scarcity has been caused not so much by the shortage of materials as by the scarcity of skilled workers."

The article reported a cut in the clothing rations and said ration cards recently issued for winter overcoats might not be filled, in many cases, before next September.

To conserve metals, the canned vegetable ration also has been cut, and one type of ration card used in some districts now permits holders to buy only about 2.2 pounds of canned vegetables during the entire winter, with no choice of kinds.

German Army Chief Is Reported Ousted

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 19

Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, Commander in Chief of the German Armies, has been seen in civilian clothes in Vienna, leading to the belief he has been relieved of his command, the New York Times said today.

"Well-authenticated private information" was given as the source of this report.

Gen. Alfred Jodl, one of Hitler's military advisers, has been mentioned to succeed Field Marshal von Brauchitsch, the Times story said.

'Block Defense' Plan Is Tried In California

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 19—Air raid wardens are being elected on a block-by-block basis in some parts of Southern California, and at the same time Gov. Culbert L. Olson is under a challenge of having officially proclaimed himself, indirectly, a "dictator." Thus, while California is building for both offense and defense in the fight for democracy, it is consciously practicing democracy in its elemental forms.

Pasadena is the community which has made the widest test of the "block meeting" plan, under which residents of a single city block meet at one of the homes in the area and elect an air-raid warden and an assistant. A member of the Pasadena Planning Commission is quoted as saying that the plan is "working out very successfully." It is proposed in the County Defense Council to extend the block meeting plan to county communities, outside the cities, for similar protection.

Governor Cites Authority

The challenge to the Governor came from Attorney General Earl Warren over the Governor's recent issuance of a proclamation of a state of emergency in California. The Attorney General, speaking at a meeting of the State Defense Council in Sacramento, which was also attended by the Governor, asked by what authority the Governor had proclaimed, ". . . I hereby designate the duly constituted officers of the State and of each city and county to take charge of this emergency in their respective jurisdictions and to carry into effect plans for civil protection adopted by the State Council of Defense and of local Councils of Defense."

Authority for his act, said the Governor, "is inherent in the powers of both the President of the United States and the Governors of the States."

Attorney General Warren indicated that the proclamation was "remarkably similar" to a 1929 statute empowering the Governor to rule by decree in case of Statewide disaster. He held that the statute does not apply to a condition of war.

It was the Governor who brought the "dictator" phase openly into the discussion when he remarked that the Attorney General was unduly apprehensive that someone was trying to become dictator of this State.

The State Legislature was called into extraordinary session today by Governor Olson to consider appropriations for the State Guard and for the State's emergency fund.

In challenging the Governor's proclamation of emergency, the Attorney General said that if the funds are "to be used to supplant local government or to divest State officers of their discretion, that unquestionably would bear upon the judgment of the Legislature as to how the funds shall be spent."

Round figures first mentioned were $50,000,000 for the State Guard and $10,000,000 for the emergency fund. As the opening of the Legislature approached, and various members of the Governor's implacable opponent—the economy bloc—looked askance at so great an appropriation, it was announced at the Capitol that the amount to be asked "as a minimum" for the Guard had been reduced to $25,000,000.

Near Surplus in Treasury

The State Guard will be called upon, it is expected, to protect public buildings, structures, areas, and properties which the Army cannot logically be expected to guard.

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14 kt gold bill-clip watch, $115

14 kt gold cufflinks-watch, $85 the set

Lizard-cased Movado folding watch, $72

14 kt gold Movado clip-watch, $100

14 kt gold charm-watch, $85

14 kt gold Hamilton lapel watch, $125

Sterling pen and pencil with watch on cap-end $63.50

Ruby and 14 kt gold clip-watch, $330

Diamond and 14 kt gold ring-watch, $250

Shreve
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BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

State Governments Mobilize Strength Behind War Effort

Continued from Page 1

Governors' Conference and the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments.

Pledge of Co-operation

It pledged that all the State and local Governments would:

(1) Adjust their own services and programs to give priority to activities which will best promote defense work within their territories.

(2) Postpone nondefense public works and adjust their other services in order to release the utmost manpower and materials for the defense effort

(3) Contribute further to the conservation of manpower and materials by maintaining essential public facilities and improvements in good condition, by simplifying specifications, perfecting purchasing procedures, and developing co-operative buying arrangements, and by making other improvements in administrative organization and methods.

(4) Begin now to prepare programs and plans for useful public works, to the end that the consummation of such works may help in the process of readjusting the economy to peacetime pursuits. This planning now will avoid wasteful make-work projects later.

(5) Begin now to prepare for the critical fiscal demands of the postdefense readjustment by applying all available revenue to the retirement of debt or accumulation of reserves if such excess revenue can be applied to debt retirement or accumulated reserves adequately protected against invasion.

(6) Seek, by all measures compatible with the objectives of the defense program, to safeguard and preserve their own essential activities in order that the state and local governments may continue in their vital role as basic service institutions in a free democracy.

Postwar Planning

The statement of policy sent to the President by the Governors put great emphasis upon the need of beginning now to prepare for postwar readjustments and indicated the large role of the States in making these preparations.

"This is imperative," the statement read, "for public morale and effective functioning in this period of defense. It may be more important in the return to peace."

The Governors drafted their program on the premise that all-out defense effort requires consistent fiscal action by Federal, State and local Governments.

"The defense program is necessarily a Federal responsibility," they assured the President, "but its execution can be promoted and the economic repercussions mitigated by harmonious State and local action.

"These Governments can expedite defense through their services and their fiscal policies. They can help control the forces that are now pushing prices upward. They can prepare now to offset depression in the postwar period. The sum of their financial operations is of such a magnitude that unity in policies would contribute greatly to the defense program and the subsequent readjustment."

To Shift Agencies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—A possibility that Federal agencies might be moved to cities throughout the country to provide room for the mushrooming defense and war efforts in Washington was suggested today at a presidential press conference.

Mr. Roosevelt disclosed that a long list of agencies had been drawn up with the thought that they might have to be moved and that this list was now being studied and pruned.

The list carries suggestions, he said, that the agencies be sent to half a dozen Midwestern cities, some Southern communities, and New York City. He did not identify any of the other cities and he preferred not to disclose which agencies might be shifted.

To make such a disclosure, he said, would open the way for a concentrated drive on himself and on Congress designed to prevent the transfers.

Sarawak Oil Wells Blown Up to Save Them From Japan

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP) — The Ranee of Sarawak, wife of Sir Charles Vyner Brooke who rules the country, says the oil wells at Miri, Sarawak, were blown up recently when Japanese invaders appeared to be after them.

The Ranee, here three weeks, said:

"Everything the Japanese want has been destroyed. They must need oil badly, because there is nothing else in Sarawak that they could use. To effect a landing they must have used suicide squads or parachute troops."

Saying it was virtually impossible to defend Miri except by sea, she added that should Japanese penetrate the interior, Sarawak's headhunters could handle them.

French Agree To Neutrality In Caribbean

Continued from Page 1

relations with France during these difficult moments."

Although the terms of the reported Franco-American agreement have not been published, it is apparent that guarantees of French neutrality in the Caribbean will simplify the task of defending the Panama Canal, the islands of the Caribbean and the northeastern coast of South America.

If the French were so disposed, these French possessions could become German submarine and raider bases of great strategical value.

The French aircraft carrier Bearn and the cruiser Emile Bertin are also tied up in the port of Fort de France, where they took refuge after the fall of France. Although kept under close watch by American air and sea units, they could lend strong assistance to a German raiding party, if so ordered.

Planes Thought Useless

The usefulness of the 100 to 200 American pursuit planes located on Martinique is thought to have been pretty well ended by the ravages of weather.

It is still uncertain here whether the Vichy Government was a party to the agreement. A spokesman in Vichy has denied all knowledge of the accord, saying that an American-French food agreement of three months ago was all that was on record.

On the other hand, Admiral Robert has repeatedly voiced his absolute loyalty and obedience to French Chief of State Marshal Pétain. In view of this, it is thought likely that, if Vichy were not a party to the accord, it had at least given Admiral Robert considerable leeway in negotiating with the United States.

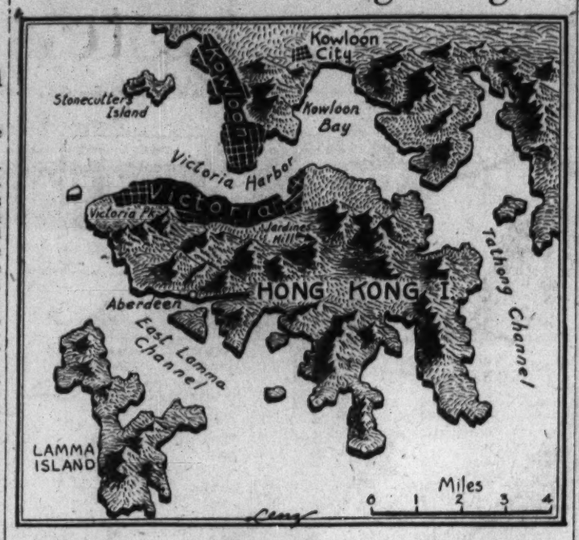
It has been obvious from the beginning that the United States could have occupied the various French possessions in the Western Hemisphere at will, although both Washington and Vichy have been anxious to avoid such action.

Important Developments

The new accord occurred in the midst of important French developments and rumors affecting both the United States and Great Britain.

In the face of continued reports that Vichy was planning a long move forward in the direction of all-out Franco-German collaboration, the British Admiralty has announced that the French Government had taken the unexpected step of withdrawing its charges that a British submarine had sunk the French freighter St. Denis in the Mediterranean recently.

Position of Hong Kong



By a Staff Artist

Where British Are Under Hard Pressure

Upper: The island of Hong Kong—remaining defended portion of the British Crown Colony—on which the British now admit that strong Japanese landings have been made. Lower—The relation of Hong Kong island to the rest of the Colony and a portion of the Chinese mainland.

Disclosing of 'Fifth Columnists' Helps in Philippine Defense

MANILA, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Interior Department of the Philippine Commonwealth reported today that the Government was in complete control of all provinces except the small areas about Vigan, Aparri, and Legaspi, where the Japanese established landings several days ago and have since been kept localized.

The Department said that peace and order were established throughout the islands and that morale was high, with the people co-operating fully against subversive elements and "fifth columnists," many of whom showed their colors when the first Japanese assault came.

The southern port of Davao, on the island of Mindanao, a city with a large Japanese population and scene of an early "fifth columnist" outbreak, is under complete control of the U. S. Army, the Interior Department stated.

Meanwhile news dispatches quoted persons who escaped from the small occupied zones as saying the Japanese were attempting to set up local puppet governments and to circulate their own money.

The Japanese residents of such areas are quickly blossoming out as Army officials or civilian officials, thus apparently bearing out reports that Japan for years has planted her nationals throughout the Philippines as businessmen with the intention to use them eventually as Army or civilian officials when the opportunity arose.

Local Japanese were said to have appeared in uniforms promptly when the Japanese warships appeared off the coasts where they made their landings.

At each landing point, it was reported, Philippine Constabulary and other soldiers battled furiously against the invaders, but at Aparri, Vigan, and Legaspi were greatly outnumbered and eventually were forced to fall back.

Japanese Claims

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 19 (AP) —The Japanese Army headquarters in Tokyo stated today, according to a DNB (German) dispatch from the Japanese Capital, that "Japanese troops which landed on the Philippines at Luzon have won the entire region northwest of Legaspi and are pursuing the enemy in retreat."

Legaspi is a southeastern Luzon port where the Japanese made one of their three landings. The U. S. Army has reported they have been kept localized.

A Japanese statement was quoted as saying:

"Japanese aviation carried out incessant attacks against enemy airdromes at Manila. The principal enemy forces are destroyed so that the Japanese no longer encounter more than minimum resistance."

British Troops Evacuate Penang Base

Continued from Page 1

announced that "military objectives" in the vicinity of Tarlac Province, northwest of Manila on Luzon Island, were bombed Thursday afternoon by a small number of Japanese planes.

No American aircraft took to the air when the high-flying planes roared over in hit-and-run tactics. The Japanese maintained an unbroken formation and flew straight over the target.

The afternoon communiqué said 24 planes were in the first group. Nine were in the second group.

A damaging raid on another Philippine island was officially reported earlier while the Commonwealth Government Interior Department announced it held complete dominion over all Provinces except for the three scattered Japanese beachheads on Luzon Island.

Headquarters of the United States Far Eastern Command announced that more than 30 Japanese planes took part yesterday afternoon in a raid on Iloilo City, an important port about 310 miles south of Manila on Panay Island.

Its communiqué said civilian casualties and property damage were reported from the city, which has numerous industries and a population of 20,000.

The raid lasted 30 minutes.

Panay Island thus was the fourth in the archipelago to be raided by the Japanese. They also have bombed the key island, Luzon; the airport at Davao on Mindanao Island; and the central island of Cebu, southeast of Panay.

Hong Kong

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Japanese have landed in considerable force on the island of Hong Kong, but according to information at 10:45 p. m. Hong Kong time (9:45 a. m. E. S. T.) the British garrison is still holding part of the colony.

British sources acknowledged tonight at 7:27 p. m., 1:27 p. m., E. S. T. that they have been out of communication with Hong Kong since early this morning and cannot tell what, if any, new progress the Japanese have made in their assault on the British crown colony.

There was heavy fighting, and the British position was admittedly grave.

Hong Kong Island is the most strategic part of the British Crown Colony of the same name whose naval installations make it second only to Singapore as a bastion of British sea power in the Far East.

The Japanese already have occupied the mainland portion of the colony, operating from long-occupied territory on the South China Coast.

"Heavy fighting is going on and the position is serious," said a British source, who explained that the British garrison on the island was "comparatively small with a considerable area to defend."

The Japanese-controlled Saigon Radio was heard here today radiocasting an announcement that the Japanese forces had captured "the fortress of Hong Kong."

From the wording of the radiocast it was not clear whether it referred to previous Japanese announcements of landings on Hong Kong Island and seizure of important heights thereon or was reporting new Japanese successes.

Malaya

SINGAPORE, Dec. 19 (AP)—The night was quiet all along the Northern Malayan front and Japanese forces—now about 100 miles into British territory—have been inactive for 24 hours, the British reported.

But well-informed sources here expected a new thrust from the northwest across the Krian River when the Japanese have rested and reinforced their spearhead, this probably to be paralleled by a push from Grik, 18 miles within the border from Thailand.

The chief immediate objective of the Japanese probably is Ipoh, the heart of Malaya's tin industry, about 300 airline miles northwest of Singapore, on the main railway. Japanese planes were active over the area yesterday.

There were radio reports that Rangoon, Capital of British Burma, was bombed again this afternoon.

Inverted Filipino Flag Not Distress

By the Associated Press

Manila, Dec. 19

President Quezon has ordered all Filipino flags inverted —with the red stripe to the top—to show that the islands are at war and "to denote the valor, firmness and fortitude with which the Filipino people aim to prosecute the war," it was announced today.

The flag of the Philippines has a white triangle at the left jutting into two bars of blue and red. Three gold stars in the white triangle represent the Philippine Islands of Luzon, Mindanao and Visayan.

U. S. Subs Score

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—American submarines, moving into the Battle of the Far East, have sunk a Japanese transport, and probably a destroyer as well, according to a Navy announcement.

Word that America's "pigboats" had reached the area of action came from Manila. There the headquarters of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the Far Eastern Fleet, had said two days ago that two of three submarine attacks had been successful.

Yesterday the Navy sparsely added the details of a transport sunk and a destroyer probably at the bottom, but; following its usual course, made no mention of specific localities or the identities of the ships involved.

The development was widely taken to mean that an effective beginning had been made at establishing a blockade about Japan, intended to snap the supply lines to its distant expeditionary forces, and cut off supplies of raw materials and food.

Borneo

BATAVIA, Dutch East Indies, Dec. 19 (AP)—Dutch bombing planes have attacked the Japanese forces which have landed in Northern Borneo, the Dutch East Indies Command announced today.

This was an assault on Japanese forces at Miri or at two near-by points in Sarawak where landings have been reported. Sarawak is the British-protected domain of the "White Rajah" Sir Charles Vyner Brooke. All North Boreno is British Empire territory.

It was off Miri on Dec. 17 that Dutch naval planes attacked a concentration of Japanese warships and transports, setting fire to a cruiser. Now the Dutch airmen have carried the attack ashore.

Singapore dispatches said initial Japanese landings in Sarawak, at Miri and Brunei, and possibly a third, near Lubong Point, appear to have been small-scale operations, presumably designed mainly to gain oil fields. Some oil installations were destroyed ahead of the invaders.

The Japanese, however, may attempt to extend occupation of North Borneo by seizing airfields and by occupying Labuan, island harbor off the northwestern Sarawak coast. There was no confirmation of a report that Japanese had landed at Sandakan, across the northern part of Borneo from Labuan Island.

Chinese Gain

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 19 (AP) —The Japanese garrison at Kuo Tek, about four miles north of Chin Chun on the Canton-Kowloon Railway, was almost wiped out by Chinese forces last Tuesday, a Chinese communiqué reported today.

The communiqué also said Chinese forces operating on the southern sector of the railway tore up a large section of the railroad.

The size of the garrison was not stated.

Other Chinese units, attempting to help the British in Hong Kong by attacking the Japanese besieging the city, are continuing their assaults on Chin Chun.

[Domei, official Japanese news agency, acknowledged that several divisions of Chinese troops were concentrated near Canton, at the rear of Japanese forces besieging Hong Kong.]

Wake Attacked

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Navy Department today announced two additional enemy air attacks on Wake Island, one of which was described as "comparatively light" and the other "in greater force."

In its regular communiqué the Department said there were "no new developments to report" in the Atlantic, the Eastern Pacific or the Far East.

Of the Central Pacific the communiqué read:

"There have been two additional air attacks by the enemy on Wake Island. The first occurred on the night of the 17th-18th and was comparatively light. The second was in greater force and occurred in the forenoon of the 19th. Wake Island continues to counter these blows."

The situation reported existed as of 9 a. m. Eastern Standard Time.

Rumor Denied

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP) — The Colonial Office today promptly spiked German rumors that the British Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong had fled the besieged crown colony.

"Not the slightest credence should be attached to the report that Sir Mark Young, Governor of Hong Kong, has left the colony," a statement said. "The Colonial Office has been in telegraphic communication with the Governor this morning."

Japan's Budgets

TOKYO, Dec. 19 (Official Radio recorded by (AP))—For the first time in the history of the Diet, the Japanese Government has decided to submit both a supplementary budget and the 1942 ordinary budget simultaneously to the 78th regular session which will convene Dec. 24.

The decision was taken at a Cabinet session which decided that the supplementary budget, which includes many items for war expenses, must be acted upon immediately.

The Japanese Cabinet today announced the appointment of Mamoru Shigemitsu, former Ambassador to London, as Ambassador to the Japanese controlled portion of China replacing Ambassador Kuma Taro Honda, who resigned because of ill health.

It was also announced that Rear Admiral Kiyoshi Hara, former chief of the naval arsenal of Sasebo, was appointed President of the newly established Board of Maritime Affairs. The Board will have exclusive control over shipping activities during the war.

Cooper Elevated

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Alfred Duff Cooper, former Minister of Information, has been appointed Resident Minister for Far Eastern Affairs with Cabinet rank at Singapore, where he will preside over a war council, an official spokesman said today.

It was said he would relieve the commanders of the forces there of various "extraneous responsibilities."

Mr. Cooper has been representing the British Cabinet in the Far East since September.

Allies Preparing Offensive

Continued from Page 1

had to be delivered from distant bases and Japan itself is decidedly vulnerable to air attack.

The rushing of air force reinforcements to link firmly with naval and military units is regarded here as the most urgent need for changing over the Allied position in this part of the world from defense to attack. In this connection, it is noted that the Island of Timor offers at Deli an air base suitable for use as an advanced bomber station against the Japanese in North Borneo as well as a forward fighter defense base for Australia.

Timor is the southeasternmost link in the chain of islands joining Australia to Singapore and therefore Dutch and British occupation has a potential bearing on the scale and sustenance of bomber attacks against the Japanese in Malaya and Borneo.

Up to the present, according to experts here, the Japanese have enjoyed only qualified success since they opened the Pacific offensive. Not only did the attack on Pearl Harbor fail to cripple the main United States battle fleet, but the attempt to rush the Philippines was frustrated by United States generalship, and although the Japanese already claim to have gained a foothold in Hong Kong, their Army there has the Chinese hammering away at its rear.

All this doesn't alter the fact that the Japanese in little more than a week have advanced 100 miles in Malaya to within 350 miles of Singapore, that Penang Island is now reported cut off from the mainland and evacuated, that various other Japanese moves raise new threatening situations in various places, and that the invaders are now reported turning their attention to New Guinea, only 80 miles from the northernmost tip of Australia. The necessity of forestalling the Japanese on Timor has become increasingly obvious.

March Through Iberia?

What isn't so obvious yet is the extent to which the Germans propose to utilize this development as an excuse for advancing their own interests by declaring that the Portuguese are victims of British machinations and so taking over their country to forestall further "exploitation."

To do this the Nazis would have to march through Spain, and the current belief is that they are all set to make this move anyway in the hope of opening an effective bridgehead for reinforcements to North Africa before Britain's Eighth Army reaches the Tunisia border.

This move would involve the Vichy Government and, coupled with the massing of Axis troops in Bulgaria, conjures up again the picture of an attempted German two-way attack upon Egypt and the Imperial communications.

For this reason the landing at Timor is welcomed as a sign that Britain and America may hope to strengthen the defense of their vital interests in the Pacific against attacks by the Japanese without neglecting the Germans—the most formidable partners in the Axis—who are now operating their grand strategy under a unified command.

It is felt here that while the settling of accounts with the Japanese can perhaps be left until the Germans have been safely pinned down, the converse doesn't apply. It would be playing right into the Axis' hands if British-American preoccupations in the Pacific were allowed to mean substantial lessening of effort against the Germans in Europe and North Africa.

The Allies are being warned repeatedly not to be lulled into unawareness by the fact that the general German retreat in Russia looks more and more like a débacle.

It is pointed out that the Nazis in Russia are on the way out, and are leaving the country and the people behind them in an appalling state—which means that, no matter how unsuccessful Hitler's Russian campaign may have been, it has left a burnt and barren zone between the advancing Soviet armies and the main Axis concentrations outside the Russian border.

Linked with the heavy strain which the Russian military and industrial machine has undergone, this, it is thought, may seem to Hitler to protect his northern flank sufficiently to justify a southeastward move, timed to coincide with an assault across the western narrows of the Mediterranean.

The Allied landing on Timor might well provide the Germans with an excuse, if they needed one, for thrusting the Axis through Spain and Portugal.

Christmas in Britain

Continued from Page 1

two. A whole stand was lit and decorated with boxes and bottles all bearing in colors and lights the name "Coty." But when I got closer I saw painted in gay Christmas red the simple word "no" above every "Coty." The Christmas show had to go on even if it was done with empty bottles. It made me think of a poster in another "Punch" cartoon advertising "the best razor blades unobtainable."

But there are "obtainables." Lots of them. Things that are luxurious "imports" anywhere out of Britain —the softest cashmere, lacy Shetland wools and sheepskin gloves with fleece on the inside, ideal for the country.

Shopping for children isn't easy this year. Hamley's, the Regent Street mecca for the young, has a few "soft" toys, a few games and books. But not so much as a ball for a baby I know who has just reached the age of one. Nor will another babe just ripe for a rattle be satisfied unless his parents' ingenuity can devise one for him. For the older ones there are books —not so many, for paper is rationed—but as good as ever. These you can find anywhere in Regent Street or in Piccadilly.

In Piccadilly too is Page and Shaw's and almost everyone likes chocolates, but just try to get them! At 10 o'clock, although lights are lit within, the little sign "No Stock" is still up on the locked door. It seems like very early morning in Piccadilly. You walk up and down. There is almost no one about. Suddenly out of a corner of your eye you observe the little sign taken down and you hear the door unlocked. You try not to rush for it. As you reach it you hear behind you a swooping, settling movement as though a flock of pigeons had just spied someone with a paper bag. You turn around. Behind you from the four corners of Piccadilly, down from the very eaves, it seems, from windows, from doorways and from around corners they've come—and formed a queue behind you. Pigeons? Yes, if you like. Pigeons with string bags and straw baskets. Pigeons with pockets. Pigeons with, each one of them, two shillings and sixpence in their outstretched hands, reaching for their rationed amount of chocolate Christmas cheer.

Men in Service

Continued from Page 1

months after the termination of the war.

Installment Buying: Court action is required to rescind or terminate delinquent installment contracts agreed to by men in service, in connection with the purchase of automobiles, radios, clothing, or other real property. The court may either order a stay in collections if they appear to be impossible because of military service or may order repayment of prior installments or deposits as a condition to repossession by the seller.

The Civil Relief Act remains in force until six months after the termination of the war.

Sister Ship to Kearny Launched at New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Another sister ship of the torpedoed destroyer Kearny, the 1,630-ton Bailey, costing $8,000,000, was launched today at the Bethlehem Shipyard, Staten Island. Workers immediately began work on a new vessel.

Named for the late Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey, the ship was christened by his granddaughter, Mrs. Mary De Peyster Charles.

Three submarine chasers will be launched tomorrow—two in Brooklyn and one in the Bronx.

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When the cook is also train meeter, club member, war relief worker, and mother, she has little time to experiment with unknown products. She depends on the nationally-known brands advertised regularly in The Christian Science Monitor, trusting the research departments of the famous packers to do the experimental work. Many world-famous household products advertise in the Monitor.

Colorful Southwest Charming

Travelers in this area are fascinated by the Spanish-American predominance in everything.

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mid-winter travelers in the southwestern part of the United States are fascinated by the Spanish-Mexican predominance of musical sounding names, colorful costumes and striking characteristics encountered all the way from New Mexico to Southern California, a preview as it were of countries farther south.

And just as the Navajo woman down there, gradually brings out the clever pattern she is weaving on that crude loom in desert surroundings, so the rapt spectator, watching her, feels that all this survival of other languages and customs may be woven into that Hemispheric solidarity which makes the Pan American countries realize that distance doesn't count for much after all.

For here in the panoramic Southwest, the soft-spoken plaza, patio and rio replace the stolid words, square, courtyard and river; while eating chile con carne in restaurant after restaurant, is just another link between Mexico and the two youngest States in the Union, Arizona and New Mexico.

Spend a week in Santa Fé, which really is,—La Ciudad Real de la Santa Fé de San Francisco, and if you wish to try out any Spanish phrases on the many Pueblo Indians in the vicinity, it will be all right with the latter, who are too polite to smile at any incongruous and laughable expressions. These Indians spoke Spanish long before English was ever heard on this continent.

Santa Fe Railway; The Harold Kellogg Pictures

Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico

A visitor is being shown the amazing formations in a corner of the King's Palace.

Center of Detours

And Santa Fé is the center of the Indian Detours. There is a choice of one, two or three day tours. This sightseeing program includes visits to the Indian Pueblos, Santa Clara and San Ildefonso, both specializing in glazed black pottery; historic Puyé with its Cliff Dwellings, and Taos with its mountain setting and its two terraced apartment houses. On another day comes a drive to El Rito de Los Frijoles, with its prehistoric cliff dwellings in the Canyon of this "Little River of the Beans."

A still longer trip may be made from Santa Fé to Carlsbad Caverns, those subterranean galleries and chambers with their giant stalactites in dome shapes and pinnacles, and with frozen cascades forming exquisite draperies.

To enhance the Spanish atmosphere, these Southwesterners have chosen a Mission-Indian type of architecture peculiarly their own, which reaches back to the time when Spain decided to colonize lower California. For this purpose Franciscans were sent out to build Missions, the site of future cities, but these latter never materialized though the graceful Mission style survives, and adding to the low, cloister-like building with its rough tiled patio, earth colored terraces, that sweep back from the façade like the adobe homes of the Pueblos, particularly those of the Taos Indians, there has evolved an exceptional style of architecture, finding expression in public buildings, homes and the Santa Fé Station Hotels.

These attractive Station Hotels are so alluring that frequently passengers stopping off for a day remain for two or three, to take drives in the vicinity and enjoy a comfortable and colorful interior. There is the Alvarado at Albuquerque, so high above sea-level that the whole place is a battery. Put your hand on a brass knob and get a mild shock.

El Navajo at Gallup

Next comes the El Navajo at Gallup, where you expect to see a Sand Painting. And do! From here there is a drive to the Canyon de Chelly, and on to the Mesa Verde National Park and back through the Navajo Reservation. Stopping at La Posada, Winslow, Arizona, it is evident that this spreading hostelry is modelled after one of those ranchos of Old Mexico. From here there is Hopiland to visit as well as the Painted Desert. Still farther along comes El Garces at Needles, where the beaming and gorgeously attired Mohave Apaches meet the train with necklaces for sale, unless there has been an all night ceremonial. And at Barstow, Calif., on the edge of the desert is the appropriate La Casa del Desierto.

But perhaps the outstanding of all these hotels is La Fonda at Santa Fé, the beginning and end of the Indian Detours. La Fonda is an unusually good example of this Spanish-Indian type, with an interior as hospitable as its exterior is beautiful. Its Indian shop, patio, lounges and reading rooms are decidedly inviting, and in the evening there are Spanish dancers and an orchestra from Old Mexico, while two or three times a week an illustrated lecture in the Reading Lounge, gives accurate and detailed information on the past, present and future Indian Detours, besides an historical background of the Southwest.

On the other hand, there is much outdoors to attract; the New Museum, built in the correct style of New Mexico, and the historic Palace of the Governors, both facing the Plaza. And wandering through the narrow streets there are window frames of Mexican homes, painted a bright blue, to keep the "Evil One" away, and in contrast to the speeding autos, donkeys saunter along, almost hidden under their burden of brushwood.

'Christmas Star' At Planetarium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—The Christmas Star that once brought hope and courage to mankind still may be shining in the December skies of 1941, according to the new presentation of "The Christmas Star," being presented this month at the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History.

"Bright in these December evening skies," said Prof. William H. Barton, Jr., Curator of the Hayden Planetarium, "are the planets Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, all of which have been identified with the star that heralded the first Christmas. Other explanations have been put forth: an exploding star, a comet, a flashing meteor. In our new holiday show at the Planetarium we consider all of these various interpretations of what might have been the Wise Men's Star."

Featured this month at the Planetarium "The Christmas Star" opens with the singing of carolers as twilight descends on the New York skyline reproduced around the Planetarium dome. The music fades and night falls as a curtain of twinkling stars. Traffic noises of the City are heard and the background shifts to a diorama of Central Park.

It is Christmas Eve. An elderly man and two children are seen walking through the park until the man wearily seats himself on a rock. The children, impatient and restless, look up in the sky and ask questions about the stars overhead, finally fixing their attention on the four bright planets. When the man intimates that they may be looking at the very star the Wise Men followed about 2,000 years ago, the scene fades to the accompaniment of surging music. Then the starry sky begins to move, changing its pattern, as the scene shifts to show the stars of 7 B.C. shining over the town of Bethlehem, the setting for the Planetarium's celestial pageant of the Christmas Star.

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VACATIONER—Super de luxe all-coach train. 25½ hours to Miami. Lvs. 1:25 P.M.

HAVANA SPECIAL—Through Pullmans to all Florida Coaches. "Saves a full business day." Lvs. 10:15 P.M.

PALMETTO LIMITED—Serving the Mid-South. Through Pullmans to Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Savannah and Augusta, Ga. Coaches. Lvs. 2:35 P.M.

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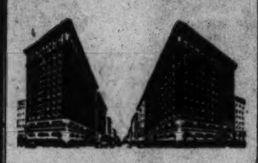

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Giants in Woodford Wells

ABOUT A HUNDRED YARDS—perhaps even less—from the white, square house in Woodford Wells in Essex where I live, there is a cricket ground. It is surrounded by the outlying trees of Epping Forest; on one side there rises the spire of a church, and on the other are the gardens of a dozen houses. From one of these, on most Saturday afternoons in summer, I watch the Woodford cricket eleven engaged in the lawful duties of cricket elevens which, I take it, consist of the beating of their opponents; and, as I watch their white forms moving swiftly and gracefully against the green background of the grass, and the dark mass of the church, I think sometimes of the great glory this field knew more than a hundred years ago.

It was, so far as I have been able to discover, a solitary glory. The sun of fame beat down upon its pitch for three days only, and then withdrew permanently behind the clouds. But, whilst it lasted, the fame was great; the rays were uncommon fierce.

* * *

It is all so long ago, and the report of it is hidden away in documents so rarely consulted, that even the memory of it has faded away from Woodford; and I dare say that none of the men who, on sunny afternoons in August, pause for a moment from the trimming of their hedges or the rolling of their lawns, to see a fielder scurrying after a smart hit into the grass, remember that, on the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth days of July, 1808, when the power of Napoleon was monstrously mounting toward its zenith, three of the greatest cricketers England has ever produced displayed there the best of their superlative skill in a match between Essex and Homerton.

Curiously enough, these three cricketers belonged properly to neither side: they were, in the language of that vanished age, "given" men. Hammond, said to be the first batsman who ever jumped out of his crease to drive, was a "given" player for Homerton; and, on the Essex side, he was balanced, or more than balanced, by William Beldham and Lord Frederick Beauclerk. Each eleven fielded paradoxically thirteen men.

* * *

Why this was so, no man now can tell. How many people came to see them play, no man can tell, either. Yet it is probable that the men—and women—of Woodford Wells, and of Snaresbrook and Wanstead round about turned out in their hundreds at least; for the celebrity of Beauclerk and of Beldham not uncommonly attracted a crowd of several thousands. It is possible that the Prince of Condé himself drove over from Wanstead House, where he was living in some comfort until such time as Wellington and the British army and the Russian winter should defeat Napoleon for him, and briefly restore the fortunes of the royal house of France. If he did so, he was no doubt accompanied by his host, Wellesley Pole, and one can imagine that the citizens of Woodford—good bourgeois mostly, merchants and traders from the City of London, enriched by the rapid world-wide spread of British commerce—threw upon his party looks of little geniality. For Mr. Pole had lately closed the right of way that had hitherto crossed the gardens of his house; and this high-handed action was bitterly resented.

* * *

No doubt the excitement that, for thirty years, attended Beauclerk wherever he moved across the cricket fields of southern England, smothered and overlaid this local disharmony. I should like to be able to say that the presence of Beauclerk, by the sheer force of an agreeable personality, invariably of itself chased away all clouds, but to do so would be to palter with the truth. Beauclerk was, in fact, more likely to require placating himself, than to placate others.

There is, moreover, reason to suppose that he was by no means in the best of humors as he sent in Wheatley and Boxall—two local men apparently—to open the Essex innings. The day before he had been playing for All England against Surrey near Farnham, and the forty-mile journey to Woodford Wells was no easy matter. But at thirty-five this ought not to have troubled him overmuch. What he found far more irritating was that, in this Farnham match, the Beauclerk side was beaten by no less than sixty-six runs. Beauclerk never took a defeat lightly, even on occasion trying to bribe the scorer to suppress the result if it was unfavorable. Nor was the excuse that people were making for the England defeat calculated to restore his good temper. It was being whispered that England would have done better had the remarkable young Mr. Budd played for them—Mr. Budd who, only a week before, hit a ball out of Lord's ground in London for the first time in history, flying over a twelve-foot wall, and crashing through the glass windows of a greenhouse. This seemed the more unjust to Beauclerk because he had himself in the second innings made 57 out of 140. "Budd?" he said contemptuously. "Budd tries to win the game off every hit."

* * *

But, happily, Benjamin Aislabie was in the side. Judged from any democratic standpoint, Aislabie's right to be there was questionable. He was not an Essex man. But, then, neither was Beauclerk nor Beldham. But Beldham and Beauclerk could play cricket, and Aislabie emphatically could not. He was in the team simply because he wanted to be there, and had been educated at Eton, and was a wealthy and influential man. His average, it is computed, must have been one of the lowest on record. His huge bulk was so clumsy that, when he tried to run between the wickets, the crowds roared with laughter. But the point about Aislabie was that he laughed, too. He laughed louder than anybody. His geniality put everybody in good humor. And he was an amusing speaker, as those who have read "Tom Brown's Schooldays" will remember.

But, at the moment, he was neither making speeches nor causing the earth to shake like an elephant. Beauclerk did not send him to the crease until the ninth wicket was down, when he did rather better than usual, scoring four runs before Lambert clean bowled him.

* * *

By that time, the progress of the game had probably put Lord Frederick into a better humor. Wheatley and Boxall got no more than three between them; but Beauclerk's friend Pontifex knocked up twenty-four, and the ever admirable Beldham, whose dignified stance at the wicket was an exhibition of grace that never failed to thrill the spectators, hit up sixty-five. When Beauclerk himself went in, the prospects of a big score were already apparent, especially as he was in the middle of what was to prove the most successful part of his long cricketing career. In 1805, the year that Nelson annihilated the French fleet at Trafalgar, he had scored 688 runs for the phenomenal average of 62; in 1806 he had made 590 for an average of 28, and in 1807 his average had again mounted to 38 for a total of 428. These are figures, I think, that are without parallel before the days of Grace. A bare month earlier than his appearance at Woodford, his Lordship had scored a century in London and therefore he began his present innings with confidence. He seemed to get himself well set, and then was disappointingly stumped by Hammond at twenty-three. In his second innings, however, though again stumped by Hammond, he made 49, whilst Beldham comparatively failed for eleven. But the biggest score of the entire match was to the honor of Hammond, who made seventy-eight in the Homerton first innings.

Hammond's was a great effort, but it was not enough. Homerton was defeated by fifty-seven runs. Woodford has seen some important games since; but never, I think, except on that occasion have all the greatest players in England—except Mr. Budd—been there at the same time.

HAROLD HOBSON

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SNOW SCENE": *A Painting by Gustave Courbet*

THIS PICTURE is typical of the best work of Gustave Courbet, who painted scenes of many kinds during a lifetime of enormous productivity.

Such unspoiled woodland spots were familiar to the artist, as his boyhood was spent in a little village in the southeast of France. Courbet's parents were well-to-do peasants, but of limited views and education, so that the gifted boy was given but few formal lessons in art. He was sent to Paris to school, but broke away to follow painting; and later claimed, not without some justification, that he was entirely self-taught.

Courbet was a realist. He painted whatever he saw, exactly as he saw it, and he never attempted to arrange composition or to express sentiment or interpretation. Not all of his works are of equal merit, but his best canvases are painted in masterly fashion. We find both grace and dignity of subject in his landscapes.

"The Lord is our defence"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A troubled world where multitudes find small refuge from the evils of a war unsurpassed in cruelty and in crafty devices for obtaining the mastery of men's minds, and where other multitudes seek means of defense from such impending terror, it is well to consider the Psalmist's words of rejoicing (Psalms 89:18): "The Lord is our defence; and the Holy One of Israel is our king."

The Lord is truly our defense from all evil when we know Him as He is, for to know God aright is to know infinite good and its infinite power, its perfect dominion. How, then, may we truly know our heavenly Father who defends us and delivers us from evil? Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, clearly answers this question on page 140 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says, "Not materially but spiritually we know Him as divine Mind, as Life, Truth, and Love." To know God, then, is to know the ideas which emanate from divine Mind, to be guided by them, to speak and act in accordance with them. This is true liberty, wherein man enjoys the glorious activity that constitutes real freedom.

The true understanding of God brings the true understanding of man, for man is God's image and likeness, as we are told in the first chapter of Genesis. This unity of Mind and idea is the only inevitability, or truth of being. Christ Jesus came teaching and demonstrating man's oneness with God; and the Apostle John, who walked so closely with the Master, left this comforting message for all (I John 3:2): "Beloved, now are we the sons of God."

How may we all discern and demonstrate the spiritual fact that "now are we the sons of God"? Christian Science, in revealing the true nature of God, reveals also the true nature of man as the perfect idea of Mind, the son of God. Continually beholding man as God's image—the eternal expression of divine Mind, of Life, Truth, and Love—we demonstrate our sonship with the Father. To know man in God's image and likeness is to realize the universal brotherhood of man, whereby peace on earth will be established, with divine justice and mercy, unending security, health, and happiness for all.

Mrs. Eddy further states on page 259 of Science and Health, "Immortal ideas, pure, perfect, and enduring, are transmitted by the divine Mind through divine Science, which corrects error with truth and demands spiritual thoughts, divine concepts, to the end that they may produce harmonious results."

What are these "immortal ideas" from divine Mind? They are ideas of Life that knows no death; of Truth that knows no error; of Love that knows no hate or fear; of good that knows no decay, no selfishness, no arrogance, envy, or greed. Positive, constructive, spiritual thoughts strengthen and encourage us to cling to all that is true, just, pure, and they establish confidence in all that is right. Living, loving, holy thoughts heal and bless mankind.

Divine Mind is infinite, and is, therefore, the only Mind. Divine Mind is omnipotent. Consequently, thoughts which come from divine Mind, and which all may receive and express, are an impregnable defense against aggression, terror, and destruction.

The invaders of human rights are the merciless, enslaving, hypnotic suggestions or propaganda of the would-be mortal mind, which denies God's all-governing, all-controlling power. This far-spread claim of power would dictate and condition the thoughts as well as the actions of men; but divine intelligence destroys every influence and suggestion that is adverse to true well-being, and uncovers the falsity, the nonintelligence, and powerlessness of all thoughts that come not from God, the all-knowing divine Mind.

Our sure defense is in proportion to our right thinking, the thinking of spiritual thoughts which "produce harmonious results." Therefore, the defense which safeguards the God-given rights of men and nations against oppression and the forces of evil, is primarily in individual spiritual thinking, based upon the understanding of God, and of man in His image and likeness. This understanding illumines the darkness of materialism with the light of Christ, Truth, before which all materialistic thinking, with its train of evil devices, becomes void, ineffective, without foundation or form.

In the Bible and Science and Health are found the teachings which ensure this perfect and enduring defense against evil; and day by day these teachings are establishing the kingdom of heaven in the hearts of men. And for all who will read and receive the truth set forth in the Lesson-Sermons in the *Christian Science Quarterly* is provided a daily defense from thoughts and influences that would confuse, discourage, and make sick.

All things real and useful emanate from divine Mind, through divine Science. Dissension, defeat, subjugation are overcome by Truth and Love, which must unite all men in the achievement of good works. "Now are we the sons of God;" and each one, knowing this spiritual fact, may abundantly prove that "the Lord is our defence; and the Holy One of Israel is our king."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish)

"Herren är vårt försvar"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

I EN upprörd värld, där otaliga människor med knapp nöd lyckas undkomma de olyckor som åtfölja ett krig som är oöverträffat i fråga om grymhet och sluga påhitt i syfte att kunna vinna herravälde över människornas sinnen, och där andra skaror söka efter medel till försvar mot den hotande terrorn, är det väl, om vi begrunda psalmistens glädjefyllda ord (Ps. 89:19, enligt engelska Bib.): "Herren är vårt försvar; Israels helige är vår konung."

Herren är förvisso vårt försvar mot allt ont, när vi känna Honom sådan Han är, ty att känna Gud rätt är att känna det oändliga goda och dess oändliga makt och fullkomliga herravälde. Hur kunna vi då rätt lära känna vår himmelske Fader, som försvarar oss och befriar oss från det onda? Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, besvarar klart denna fråga på sid. 140 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], där hon säger: "Icke materiellt, utan andligt, känna vi Honom såsom gudomligt Sinne, såsom Liv, Sanning och Kärlek." Att känna Gud är därför att känna de idéer som utgå från det gudomliga Sinnet, att låta sig ledas av dem, att tala och handla i överensstämmelse med dem. Detta är den sanna friheten, där människan fröjdas i den härliga verksamhet, som utgör verklig frihet.

Den sanna förståelsen av Gud för med sig den sanna förståelsen av människan, ty människan är Guds avbild och likhet, såsom det säges oss i första kapitlet i Första Moseboken. Denna enhet mellan Sinne och idé är det enda oundvikliga, eller varats sanning. Kristus Jesus kom för att lära och demonstrera människans enhet med Gud, och aposteln Johannes, som stod Mästaren så nära, gav oss alla detta trösterika budskap (1 Joh. 3:2): "Mina älskade, vi äro nu Guds barn."

Hur skola vi alla kunna urskilja och demonstrera det andliga faktum, att "vi äro nu Guds barn"? Kristen Vetenskap, som uppenbarar Guds sanna natur, uppenbarar även den sanna naturen hos människan såsom Sinnets fullkomliga idé, Guds barn. När vi ständigt se människan såsom Guds avbild—det eviga uttrycket av gudomligt Sinne, av Liv, Sanning och Kärlek—demonstrera vi vårt barnaskap hos Fadern. Att känna människan såsom Guds avbild och likhet är att förverkliga människans universella broderskap, varigenom freden på jorden skall upprättas med gudomlig rättvisa och barmhärtighet, med ändlös trygghet, hälsa och lycka för alla.

Mrs. Eddy förklarar vidare på sid. 259 i *Science and Health:* "Odödliga idéer, rena, fullkomliga och bestående, överföras av det gudomliga Sinnet genom gudomlig Vetenskap, som rättar villfarelse med sanning och kräver andliga tankar, gudomliga begrepp, på det att de må frambringa harmoniska resultat."

Vilka äro dessa "odödliga idéer" från det gudomliga Sinnet? De äro Livets idéer, vilka icke veta av någon död, Sanningens idéer, vilka icke veta av någon villfarelse, Kärlekens idéer, vilka icke veta av något hat eller någon fruktan, det godas idéer, vilka icke veta av något avtynande, någon själviskhet, förmätenhet, avund eller snikenhet. Positiva, uppbyggande, andliga tankar styrka och uppmuntra oss att hålla fast vid allt som är sant, rättvist och rent, och de grundlägga förtroende till allt som är rätt. Levande, kärleksfulla, heliga tankar hela och välsigna människosläktet.

Det gudomliga Sinnet är dändligt och är därför det enda Sinnet. Det gudomliga Sinnet är allsmäktigt. Följaktligen äro tankar som komma från det gudomliga Sinnet och som alla människor kunna mottaga och uttrycka, ett ogenomträngligt försvar mot angrepp, terror och förstörelse.

Det som inkräktar på mänskliga rättigheter är de obarmhärtiga, förslavande, hypnotiska suggestionerna, eller propagandan från det förmenta dödliga sinnet, som förnekar Guds allt styrande, allt kontrollerande makt. Detta vitt spridda krav på makt vill diktera och bestämma människornas tankar såväl som deras handlingar; men den gudomliga intelligensen omintetgör varje inflytande och suggestion, som står i strid mot den sanna välfärden, och avslöjar de felaktiga, ointelligenta och maktlösa tankar, som icke komma från Gud, det allvetande, gudomliga Sinnet.

Vårt säkra försvar är beroende av vårt rätta tänkande, tänkandet av andliga tankar, som "frambringa harmoniska resultat". Därför är det försvar som betryggar människornas och nationernas av Gud givna rättigheter mot förtryck och det ondas krafter först och främst det individuella, andliga tänkandet, grundat på förståelsen av Gud och människan såsom Hans avbild och likhet. Denna förståelse upplyser materialismens mörker med Kristi, Sanningens, ljus, inför vilket allt materiellt tänkande med sitt följe av onda påfund blir tomt, ineffektivt, utan grund eller form.

I Bibeln och *Science and Health* finna vi de lärdomar, som tillförsäkra oss detta fullkomliga och bestående försvar mot det onda; och dag för dag upprätta dessa lärdomar himmelriket i människornas hjärta. Och för alla som vilja läsa och taga emot den sanning som framställes i textpredikningarna i *Kristen Vetenskaps Kvartalshäfte* finnes ett dagligt försvar mot tankar och inflytanden som vilja förvilla dem, nedslå deras mod och göra dem sjuka.

Allt som är verkligt och gagneligt utgår från det gudomliga Sinnet genom gudomlig Vetenskap. Oenighet, nederlag och underkastelse övervinnes av Sanning och Kärlek, som måste förena alla människor i att utföra goda gärningar. "Vi äro nu Guds barn", och var och en som känner detta andliga faktum kan i rikt mått bevisa att "Herren är vårt försvar; Israels helige är vår konung".

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Warmed by Friendliness

BY THE TIME I had found a location and set up the tents, hauled my boxes fifteen miles through the wilderness, it was fall. We planned to have a dugout like Lincoln's father built the first winter, and there was just the right place for it where the upland made a sheer drop of thirty feet to the lowland that fringes the river. An ideal location for the dugout, and we were so happy over it. Then along comes an old trapper and tells us it isn't safe. That the river bend sometimes has ice jams, and that the water will rise over this bank several feet. Then we started a log cabin. All the spruce grows on the other side of the river, so we had to use poplar for house logs. They are short, limby and crooked, and we had to hunt for good trees at quite a distance. Time flew on wings; we had twenty-six cut when the cold came. . . . To build a cabin was out of the question, so we began to lay the logs around the tent. By building a wall around it, the tent would be warmer. And if it ever grew high enough we would put on a pole roof and cover it with hay and dirt.

It never got that far. Eight logs were laid when winter came. Such freezing cold! The big wood heater in the tent and the old cookstove had to be kept red-hot to get any comfort at all. . . . All we did was get wood and eat. Boy and I did the chores, fed the horses, and milked the cow. The thermometer dropped steadily. . . .

Thanksgiving Day came, and just at dusk four loaded sleds drove up to the tent. The white settler had rustled up three white men and a half-breed and had brought everything with him to build a cabin. They were cold and hungry and had walked for fifteen miles beside their loads to keep from freezing. Grandma Rose's big black iron kettle was on the stove half-full of soup. I had little dabs of food in the cupboard, frozen rice, beans, etc. It made a grand mulligan. Such a jolly crew when they had got outside of bowlfuls of hot soup! . . . It was so crowded in the tent—just barely room to squeeze in, sitting wherever they could, on the trunk, two on the wood, but all so jolly and joking and laughing. Then they unloaded and pulled out for the place they were going to camp, two miles away.

They were back before daylight next morning. Some of the teams hauled wood for fires, some logs. As soon as the fires thawed the ground, two of the men dug a small cellar, while the others laid logs for the foundation. My hands were full cooking for them. At ten o'clock I sent Boy out to them with tea and hot biscuits. It was so bitterly cold . . . their eyelashes were tiny icicles, their eyebrows white with frost. Often I'd hear a yelling and ki-yiing and run out to see what was up, and there they were solemnly dancing a war dance around the fire to get warm, letting out unearthly yells. In their moccasins and Arctic clothing, they sure looked like Indians. Boy warmed nails, tools, and gloves for them and was very important indeed. It was 49 degrees below the third day, and they were heroes to stay with it. . . . On the sixth day they moved us in and even unboxed and set up my dear old piano. It turned as white as snow with frost and I wiped and wiped it for hours. Those blessed men even left me a nice pile of wood all cut and ready to burn. —From "The Stump Farm," by HILDA ROSE. (Boston: Little Brown.)

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In the Market-Place

In a dingy makeshift market-stall
There was April, tied with a green twine string;
When I bought sweet jonquils, gold and tall,
I bought a hill and a blue curved wing.
O I bought so much, for a silver dime,
A clover meadow and a cowbell's chime.

ALMA ROBISON HIGBEE

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Intimate Message: Washington

President Cuts Gordian Knot ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

It seems to us that Mr. Roosevelt's extemporaneous remarks to the 24 members of the Industrial-Labor Conference at the White House Wednesday which later were put out in mimeographed form were among his most felicitous expressions and comprise a statement which, as much as anything that has come from Washington, exemplifies the new mood and the new patriotism.

To get the full effect of it you should have seen the uncomfortable group of C. I. O. and A. F. of L. leaders, and the manufacturers and businessmen, standing about uneasily in the cold grandeur of the Federal Reserve Building's opulent gilt and marble board room, trying to make conversation, as awkwardly as girls and boys at their first party. They were patriotic men but they were prejudiced and hostile men. The group was riven by animosities cutting every way, both between the two labor groups into the business groups, and not excluding from their influence the "moderator," William H. Davis, whom John L. Lewis was slanging only a few weeks ago.

What attitude would Mr. Roosevelt adopt toward them? They all went to the White House, and he spoke to them. There were pitfalls on every hand. He might have been fulsome or worse, he might have been abject; he might have been emotional or he might have rung some other false note that would have got the vital session off to a sour start and indirectly put a set of wrong values on the whole war effort.

Mr. Roosevelt did none of these things. It will repay those interested in the President's personality to go back and read his simple, informal, and tremendously stirring greeting. Everybody agrees that Mr. Roosevelt has his faults but it will be hard in these war times, after reading that utterance, to feel that we do not have a great President.

It was in part what Mr. Roosevelt left out that made his talk effective. He simply took for granted the highest patriotic motives of every man there. Being fellow Americans, why did he have to stress unity? He didn't. He didn't drop humor either, which is a good thing in wartime even for men and women who are desperately serious. We can't imagine Mr. Hitler making a speech like that. Benito Mussolini couldn't have got near those men, comfortably seated about him. He would have had to stand on a balcony or something, where he could slap his chest.

Mr. Roosevelt sat in an easy chair and talked comfortably and cheerfully of the homely things Americans believe in. Mr. Roosevelt is at his best in such moments. He did not tell his audience that they must make great sacrifices, he just cut the ground from under all that by assuming that they understood it in advance. He took for granted that they would want to do something in a hurry —"say a unanimous agreement by tomorrow night." As the listeners heard it, their spines must have tingled.

Here was the way to show patriotism—try to settle the labor-management fracas and the split-union mess which has baffled intelligent men for years—"by tomorrow night, Thursday, or at the latest Friday night." That is the way to talk to men. That is asking them with breath-taking calmness to perform the impossible, and expecting them to do it. That is putting them on their honor and their mettle. It is the kind of thing we can all respond to and feel the thrill of and enkindle over. It is inspiring leadership.

Mr. Roosevelt warned them not to believe everything they read in newspapers. Some papers were saying the war would be easy. It wouldn't be, he said. "We are not sitting on Easy Street," he said. "We haven't won the war by a long, long shot. It is going to go on for a long time."

Mr. Roosevelt's talk had emotion in it, but it was not the kind of false emotion that wrings a temporary tear and leaves the listener feeling a little ashamed of himself. It was calm and simple and matter-of-fact. He reminded them that they had a responsibility to the nation as much as though they were in uniform. And he said that a new "must" had come into men's lives—including his own.

Then he told a story:

"A boy, the other day, was out in a plane. The Government did not tell him he had to dive on a battleship and lose his life. That was his 'must'; his own personal 'must.' There was nothing in his orders that told him he had to dive his plane into a Japanese battleship. That was young Kelly's own personal 'must.'

"And each one of you, and I, too, we have our personal 'musts.'

"So when I use that word 'must' I want you to appropriate it to yourself, individually—as Americans."

In those words the sacrifice of Capt. Colin Kelly, Jr., at the Philippines, went marching on.

There was a summary in Mr. Roosevelt's talk, too, of the whole object of the New Deal, put in such good-natured words that it is not likely to offend anybody.

"I believe every sensible person on both sides," he said, "realizes that eight or nine years ago we were rather far behind in this country; that we needed a greater spread in the earnings of the country, that we needed better working conditions. England was ahead of us. The Scandinavian countries were ahead of us."

Then he added significantly: "We have made a lot of progress . . . our kind of nation is going to make more progress. Let us agree not to go backward. But—let us agree that, during this war, we won't hold things up."

There is a good deal packed in those words and they repay study. They probably forecast Mr. Roosevelt's own attitude, for the duration.

The Country Speaks: Midwest

The Farmer and Labor ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

Glance over any of the recent big farm organization meetings and look for the farmer of the cartoons—overalled and hayseedy. He can't be found. Farmers today look like businessmen, and that may be because they really are businessmen. Many of them are executives with problems of labor, priorities, and transportation much like those of any official behind a flat-topped desk, even though they still milk their own cows and drive their own tractors.

True, there are organizations of farmers which reach out for co-operation with labor and talk labor's language. At the moment these are the smaller farm organizations. The biggest—the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange, with grass-roots membership in almost all of the States—are taking a strong position in opposition to extreme tactics of organized labor.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, in its annual convention just concluded, adopted an outspoken resolution on the subject of labor and industrial relations. The larger part of it was given over to a challenge to labor and industry to work as hard for the Nation's defense, with as little thought of hours, as the farmer.

"The Nation is at war," the farmers' resolution begins. "In this emergency all true Americans will unite to attain one supreme objective, the preservation of our liberties and our institutions. All-out production in all lines is an immediate necessity.

"Number of hours worked daily should be determined solely by the necessities of the situation." (That's an old farm rule; when it's time to harvest, hours mean nothing.) "Excessive overtime rates have no justification and should be immediately discontinued."

As for trade unions, the resolution has this to say: "We resent all efforts of any industrial labor group which attempts to organize farmers or farm labor or which in any way interferes with production or the orderly flow to market and to the consumer of any farm commodity."

Back of that statement is a long story of farm experience. Farmers in recent years have been getting deeper and deeper into the co-operative marketing business, and even into co-operative processing. In these co-operatives they employ labor. That means that farmer-stockholders face the problems of strikes, demands for closed shop, and the like, just as does the head of United States Steel. Their reaction is similar to that of the city employer balked by labor demands.

Farmers bump up against labor unions in other ways. They run up against high transportation costs when they take their crops or other commodities to market, and they blame them on the high wages paid union labor. They think these prices are all out of line with the compensation the farmer receives for his work, and when labor makes new demands they oppose them. Some large operators even have problems arising from labor organizations on their own farms, but this is exceptional and the average farm organization member is not in this class. In general the farmer rubs against organized labor in less direct but no less disturbing ways.

All these critical attitudes toward labor result from the farmer's new status as businessman-producer. If at the moment the agriculturist seems unduly conscious of his brother in the city factories and on city trucks, it should be remembered that he has only recently become aware of some of these problems. The next step, no doubt, will be for farmers to learn more about industrial relations and to get a better understanding of labor's needs and desires.

Farmers recognize, perhaps to a greater extent than any other class, the interdependence of all groups. "Parity" is their watchword. They believe that national prosperity depends upon the establishment of a balance among all economic groups so that a free interchange of goods between city and country may be established. True parity demands that there be mutual understanding among farmers, city laborers, and industrialists, and this is something farmers may be expected to see as their economic situation brings them into ever closer contacts with city folks.

To Change the Subject:

War or No War, It's Christmas ..... ***By J. A. A.***

It was a rainy day and a cold wind whipped down from the northwest, making umbrellas a mere jest. But people held them anyway and clung still more firmly to their packages—addresses carefully turned coatwards. Christmas was coming and, war or no war, rain or no rain, those packages were going on their way.

Inside the Post Office the Postal Clerks smiled as the long lines of patrons indicated special heed to the "Shop Early—Mail Early" signs that were posted in conspicuous places. There was the cheeriness that always attends the Christmas season and not the least responsible for it were these servants of Uncle Sam whose duties were many times multiplied by the mailing rush.

Packages were going to Canada and all parts of the United States. "If it's registered, it'll have to be sealed, lady," said the postal clerk as he inspected a large package pushed through the parcel post window.

"How shall I seal it?" appealed the woman with that helpless look some women have at Post Office windows when there appears a prospect they may have to take the package home and start wrapping it all over again. The friendly Clerk turned from the window and with a business-like jerk, pulled off a curly piece of gummed brown paper. "Paste this around the edges and be sure to bring the package back," he admonished.

All the time he was doing other things, he seemed to be writing out "Insured" receipts and stamping bundles with his rubber stamp. But one thing he didn't do was to lick the postage. Customers looked surprised sometimes as he put the right number of bright-colored stamps on the packages and indicated with a nod that they should use their own tongues on the "stickum." There was a little sponge within easy reach, but few used it and nobody seemed to mind the taste of the glue. They licked the stamps, stuck them on with final, affectionate pats and the packages were off.

Customers standing in line were friendly, like the Postal Clerk, as they shifted from one foot to another and held armfuls of packages while they waited their turn. They took a neighborly interest as they moved close to the window, in what other persons were sending, and in the destination of the gifts.

Right ahead of me was a tall youth, probably away from home for his first Christmas. He deposited a large square bundle at the window with the air of satisfaction that bespeaks a choice well made.

"What's in it, my boy?" inquired the Postal Clerk.

"Pyrex," he replied, looking beyond the Clerk to the interior of the Post Office with its hum of holiday activity.

"Tie-racks?" repeated the Clerk. "What are they made of?"

"Glass," said the boy, still looking into the depths of the Post Office.

The Clerk went on writing out the insurance receipt but you could see he was troubled.

"Glass tie-racks," he said half to himself and half to the youth.

"Yes, double, you know. It's heat-resistant."

"Heat-resistant glass tie-racks?" by this time the Clerk had stopped writing. His pen was poised in one hand and he rested the other on the package as he leaned forward with the evident intention of getting all the whys and wherefores. "What will they be making next?" he said.

The youth by this time had also become aware that there was something that needed explanation and he was ready. "It's heat-resistant so you can put it in the oven."

"In the oven—tie-racks?"

The Clerk's voice trailed off in complete mystification. But the customers couldn't keep still any longer. They tittered and laughed out loud. "He means Pyrex," said several in chorus.

"Yes," said the boy, "Pyrex, a double baking dish."

"Oh, Pyrex!" said the Clerk, enjoying the joke with the rest. He handed the stamps to the youth, who applied them firmly and pushed the package inside again.

"All right, my boy. All your troubles are over now until the draft catches you," said the Clerk cheerfully as the line moved up and more packages were shoved through the window.

And so it went, with all the neighborliness of a village Post Office—another institution which we enjoy as Americans and too often take for granted.

Boats—Latest Conquest in March of Plastics

Lucite ship on display at Washington exposition; use of new materials marks dawn of age.

By Max K. Gilstrap

Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The "glamour girl of plastics" is what some people call it. To the chemist it's a polymerized methyl methacrylate resin. But to the average person, it's another of those amazing products which has come pouring out of the laboratory from delicate mixtures of coal, air and water.

With this explanation a boat made of transparent Lucite is shown to visitors at the Modern Plastics Exposition which opened recently in the lobby of the United States Department of Commerce Building in Washington.

Only a few years ago many of the sparkling Cinderellas of chemistry now on display at the exposition were mere debutantes timidly making their bows to plastic society in the forms of fibers, sheets, rods and powder before the critical eyes of commercial bigwigs. But long since their pliable talents have enabled many to mold careers that have skyrocketed them into places of unusual prominence in America's defense industries and everyday living.

Perhaps you've heard of some of the new plastics' qualities—their clarity exceeding that of glass, their ability to carry light around curves, their toughness and resistance to outdoor exposure. Undoubtedly you've seen examples of their growing uses in the decorative arts, in scientific equipment and in the field of transportation.

Not Glass

Many persons seeing a material like Lucite for the first time refer to it as imitation crystal or "glass." But it is an entirely new material derived from coal, air and water. Gases derived from these products are converted into a clear liquid, using pressures sufficient to fire a huge naval gun, or five tons to the square inch. The clear water-thin fluid is then caused to polymerize, or change by the union of molecules into another compound, a crystal-clear, practically unbreakable plastic.

The versatile applications of plastics are much too numerous to mention in detail. In automobiles they are employed for 200 different parts, many of them formerly made from metals which have since become essential in the nation's defense program. On the defense front they serve in over 450 ways, including uses as tank windows, gas mask lenses, airplane cockpit enclosures, insulation of radio sets and lenses for clocks and gun sights.

In the home, plastics find their places in ways which vary from combs and electric light switches to buttons, doorknobs and furniture. Add to these scuffless shoe heels, house numbers, all-plastic knives, lampshades, water-resistant tennis racquet strings, costume jewelry, golf tees, highway reflectors and saxophone reels.

Recently a chemist asked, "Why not an automobile of plastic?" Then Henry Ford built one. Later someone asked, "Why not a plastic boat?" And out of the laboratory came a Lucite rowboat. Now people are asking: "Why not plastic trains as well?" The progress of plastics in this and other directions, say chemists, only awaits the development of new methods of forming them and a popularity which will reduce their costs to compete with other materials such as steel, wood and concrete.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

The Owl and the Pussycat Never Put to Sea in Anything Like This

It is made of methyl methacrylate, which the du Pont Company mercifully calls Lucite, and its chief purpose is to stimulate the imagination.

Saran's Feats

Probably the most unusual newcomer to the plastic field is Saran, a thermoplastic resin which is extruded in strands or yarn of various sizes and gauges that can be woven like cloth. With it practically any weave or color of fabric can be duplicated. Its qualities of flexibility, tensile strength—equalling that of steel—and resistance to fire and weather give it unusual value as upholstery material.

From a housewife's point of view probably Saran's most appealing characteristic is the ease of cleaning. Ordinary dirt can be removed simply by applying soap and water since the dense, non-porous material confines the dirt to the surface. One of the demonstrative tests given is the spilling of ink over Saran upholstery and removing the stain with a damp cloth.

In this early dawn of the Plastics Age chemists say that only the surface has been scratched as regards the possibilities of the man-made solid materials. In 1940 over 160,000,000 pounds were produced and new plastics are being developed at the rate of almost one a year. If this is only the "dawn" of an Age of Plastics, it takes a full flight of the imagination to visualize what "high noon" will be.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company

Saran: A Plastic Fabric That Won't Wear Out

Never? Well, hardly ever. It is made from a thermoplastic resin described in the accompanying story.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

A Sheet of Lucite Being Molded

JAPAN
SPECIALIST IN JUGGLING TREACHERY INFAMY TRICKERY DECEIT
NAZIS
ORIGINATOR OF MODERN GANGSTERISM
HATES EVERYBODY BUT HIMSELF
ITALY
COMEDY ACT HE NEVER LAUGHS
-- AND ON YOUR LEFT --
MADE IN GERMANY
IN THEIR LAST APPEARANCE
I THINK THE SHERIFF'S GOING TO CLOSE UP THE SHOW SOON
GREATEST DESTRUCTIVE SHOW ON EARTH
QUISLINGS, DARLANS & TRAINED MICE MAY BE FOUND IN THE SIDE SHOW
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

A New Act Has Been Added

Today's Woman

Elizabeth Knaust, a Former Goebbels Agent, Now Works For Freedom in America

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Once you lose your freedom, you know what it really means. And when I came here I knew what the German people had lost." A slight, girlish figure stood before an audience of some thousands of people assembled in New York's Town Hall on the momentous morning of Monday, Dec. 8.

And because she knew that few in that large audience had been prepared for the treacherous blow which Japan had dealt only the day before to unsuspecting, peaceful Hawaii, Elizabeth Knaust, former employee of the German Propaganda Ministry (and one of the seven among 700 employees who had access to its confidential plans), reiterated over and over again: "This is not in reality a war declared by Japan upon the United States. It is a war declared by Germany on your country, now mine. For Japan could have begun a fight with Russia or England, or even America, long before now. But Japan had to move at a time when Hitler thought best, and against the country Hitler had decided would best suit his purpose.

U. S. Promised to Japan

"And in return for this," she went on, "Japan is to get part of your Western Coast for future naval bases, together with an upper hand in Asia, excluding India. In fact, in the anti-Comintern pact of five years ago (which I saw with my own eyes in the Personal Archives of Hitler) there are hidden clauses which were never published. This has always been a military pact in which Japan must give military assistance to Germany, and vice versa."

Probably there could be few more dramatic contrasts than the recent years have held for Miss Knaust. Born into a family which had seen government service for many years (her father held a high post under the Kaiser), she herself worked as a Goebbels appointee for four years—interpreting and translating in several languages. But it was not long after she began that the sinister import of the ever-recurring blood purges, pogroms, and brutalities of the Nazi party became more clear. And because it was impossible to extricate herself from this ever-tightening web, she went on with her work. There seemed no way out.

Finally, when she had been called upon as a "good party member" to witness a Nazi execution (their witnesses usually are recruited, she says), she resolved to make every effort to leave Nazi Germany. Most difficult to arrange, however, was the necessary passport. Eventually, after two and a half years, this was accomplished—but only because a relative in America had left Elizabeth Knaust an inheritance.

Went to Hess's Headquarters

"Ironically enough," said Miss Knaust in telling me of her departure, "when news of this inheritance arrived in Berlin it came to a house my parents had once had, which was then the headquarters of Rudolf Hess. So there was no possibility of concealing this from the party. As a matter of fact, they asked me to go collect it. But first I had to sign an affidavit that I would never tell where I had worked or what I did. And I had to promise, under threat of confiscation of my property, that I would return with the money to Germany. Both my Berlin house and my country estate have since been taken over by Nazi officials.

"Another bit of irony," she smiled wryly, "was that my relatives here had turned pro-Nazi and with the aid of the German Consul General in New York had had the money returned to Germany before I could arrive. And, being on a visitor's permit, I had no legal redress.

"But I am grateful to be here now—glad to escape at any price," she said. "It was impossible to escape any sooner, for employees of the Propaganda Ministry were closely watched to see that they never talked to foreigners—above all, to foreign correspondents. While opportunities to gain knowledge of the real truth came to them daily in their jobs, there was nothing they could do about it.

"For example," Elizabeth Knaust continued, "although little was hidden from me that concerned Hitler, because I worked on his personal archives, still everything I translated Goebbels would edit and distort, leaving in only what he liked. Always German propaganda tells people either by radio or newspaper that everyone in the world is delighted that Hitler is in power. Even Hitler himself is scarcely ever shown the adverse comments. As a matter of actual fact," went on Miss Knaust, "you are never sure when you make a translation of anything for Hitler whether he will read it or not. You are instructed to make a short digest—just a few sentences—for he never likes to read anything which is very long.

"And also everywhere in Germany there are one or two spies living in each large apartment house. They are regular appointees of the local Nazi district, and are called 'housewardens.' These men (occasionally it is a woman) give out the ration cards, and collect the money on 'Pot Sunday'—the day on which your whole meal (sometimes meatless) is cooked in one pot. Funds so collected were supposed to go for relief of the unemployed. But actually, for some time, they have been used for rearmament. And if perchance the 'housewarden' smells something in your house which was not ordered cooked on that particular Sunday—a bit of chicken or beef, say—you will be very severely fined the first time. The second, you are punished.

Have Autocratic Power

"These 'housewardens' have almost autocratic power, for they are instructed to call frequent meetings of all families in their houses and ask endless questions. Housewives are given booklets of instructions on how to take care of things, and over and over again they are told: 'Do not throw a single thing away.' Tin cans, waste paper, potato peelings even, are saved in special Nazi bags for hog-feeding—and empty toothpaste containers are hoarded for munitions work.

"Each one must sign her name as receipt, with the date, and hand the booklet to her next-door neighbor, and eventually back to the 'housewarden.' No woman would dare not to read these booklets, for she never knows when he will call on her to answer such questions as: What books are forbidden for your family to read? What are the names of the books which Nazis especially wish all families to read?

"You may be amused to hear what happened one morning when I had worked on 'late service' until midnight the night before at the Ministry. The 'housewarden' in my apartment roused me soon after dawn to tell me I did not have my Nazi flag out. All party members are required to have their flags up as soon as the sun rises. And if you are late the warden rings a bell. For first offense you are taken to party headquarters and lectured. For a second, you are also severely fined or punished."

"Is there discontent and grumbling over these restrictions in Germany?" I wanted to know. "And is there any possibility of revolt?"

"Regarding the women, the majority seem perfectly satisfied to remain there," she replied. "Germans are told constantly that they were born to rule the world—and now they back Hitler up in almost any project.

"As for the food situation, German women are now quite adept at working with substitute materials. Some can make a 'steak' out of beets, and most of them," she smiled, "can concoct a quite 'fairy-tasting' dish out of almost anything at all, for they have been used to working with very little ever since the last war.

"They are instructed time and again," she added, "on how to take care of their clothing—how to make it last. Under this system of 'housewardens,' few (even men) would dare revolt, for word of their disloyalty would immediately spread."

"Divorce—what of that?" I inquired.

"When I left Germany," replied Elizabeth Knaust, "there was only one ground on which either husband or wife could obtain a divorce. That was refusal to have children in accord with governmental ideas.

"And, of course, it is impossible for a German woman to belong to a club or society unless it be Nazi-controlled. If she wishes even to go to a movie, concert, or theater, she has first to apply to an organization called 'Strength Through Joy.' She gets her ticket through this organization. While formerly it was impossible for a woman under 35 years of age to hold either a government or an office job (the places were kept for the men!) today they do almost everything—even work as streetcar conductors.

"If I can help in any measure to make Americans realize how Hitler intends further to disrupt the United States, to cause confusion and disunity, I shall be happy to go on with my lecture work and writing," observed this courageous woman. Although her life has several times been threatened by Gestapo agents here, she goes steadily on.

She says that from the very beginning (although Germany defiantly denies this, proof is in the archives) the Nazi regime has intended not only to undermine but to abolish religion.

"Now, as never before, America needs unity of spirit and purpose," she concluded.

Elizabeth Knaust in her office in Berlin. While working in the Ministry of Propaganda she had complete charge of the private archives of Hitler. She is now a political refugee in the United States.

War found the women of the Philippines already trained for many emergency duties. They had been taking part in a nation-wide campaign of preparedness for more than a year. Oval: Wives of Philippine Commonwealth officials parade in Manila to celebrate Loyalty Day. In the front row are Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, wife of the President (in white), and Mrs. Sergio Osmena, wife of the Vice-President (in black). Lower left: Filipino girls at the Manila airport, where they received part of their national defense training. Lower right: Members of the Women's Auxiliary Service participate in air-raid maneuvers.

Filipino Women, Already Trained, Take Over Calmly and Confidently in Emergency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

War has brought to the women of the Philippines grave new responsibilities. However, by heritage and training, the Filipina is well qualified to stand up to hardship and to her country just as surely as the soldier who fights the enemy.

For more than a year Filipino women have been participating in a nation-wide campaign of preparedness. They have undergone a rigid training program designed to prepare them and their families for any contingency. As an important feature of this plan, they have kept and preserved every available bit of surplus food.

When the idea of national defense was given new impetus by the inauguration of the Civilian Emergency Administration last summer, Filipino women gave greater emphasis to roles they could best fill. They increased the scope of activity of women's groups already existing, adding new projects. Sewing circles began preparing bandages. Cooking classes stressed nourishment and economy. Girls and young women began to study first aid.

Trained for Emergencies

It is astounding how many women, scattered everywhere in the Islands, are now equipped to take intelligent charge of feeding and housing large groups, to direct food conservation, to conduct home nursing and first-aid classes, maintain nursery centers, and handle emergencies—all without "losing their heads."

On the Sunday when bombs began dropping around Manila and other Philippine centers without warning, the women had the situation well in hand. In a telephone conversation with Joaquin M. Elizalde, the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington, President Quezon reported that there was no chaos, no stampede for safety, but a calm and reassured gathering of civilians into zones of safety.

What have the Filipino women done in past months to prepare themselves and their families against the brutality that has suddenly been loosed upon them?

First, they intensified their campaign of instruction in nutrition, home canning, gardening, and poultry raising. They experimented with substitutes for the staple food products in which there were likely to be shortages. As a result of these experiments, Filipino women are confident that most regions now can stand a blockade for a considerable length of time. Rice, corn, and root crops, the mainstay of the Filipino diet, will always grow on Philippine soil, blockade or no blockade. Any shortage can be made up with substitute crops.

An organization which has played a great role in this preparedness program is the American Red Cross. Thousands of women who have been trained by Red Cross units are now being called into immediate service as ward aids, nurses, social service workers, clerks and canteen supervisors. Eighty per cent of the present work of evacuating the civilians from danger areas, distributing food and caring for the wounded is in the hands of these trained workers.

Most spectacular of the preparedness training units is the Women's Auxiliary Service, patterned after a college cadet corps. Two of the biggest private universities in the Philippines, Far Eastern University and the National Teacher's College, established "W. A. S." units in 1936. Other schools and universities followed in the present school year. These units have the full co-operation and backing of the Philippine Army. All the essentials of warfare—including drilling, use of the pistol or rifle, and the art of guerrilla warfare—were taught by competent Army officers.

Similar, but more aggressive, are the women's pistol and rifle teams found in almost every important Philippine city. These groups are affiliated with the National Pistol and Rifle Association of the Commonwealth. Most of the members are married.

Women's Clubs Issue Instructions

The National Federation of Women's Clubs, with a membership of over 100,000 women throughout the Islands, last June issued circulars in question-and-answer form describing the role of women in a national emergency. Regarding clothes, for instance, these leaflets instructed women and girls to wear overalls, slacks, knickers, bloomers or ordinary sports clothes with roomy inside pockets. Low-heeled shoes and long, heavy cotton socks were prescribed for use during evacuations.

The women were also instructed to carry only the minimum essentials during evacuations. These would include a first-aid kit, three changes of sensible clothes, all food available, soap, blanket, mosquito net, flashlight, knife, and a few cooking utensils.

The recommended evacuee garb is a suit made of thick West Point khaki, a material produced locally. It consists of a pair of slacks and a coat with an attached hood. In addition to serving as protection against sun, wind, and rain, the hood is large enough to carry a week's supply of food. With a little stuffing it becomes a pillow at night.

Food Conservation Turns the Corner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Well up on the lady-be-careful list for national food conservation are the flavoring extracts—some because of potential scarcity, but all because thrift in using the luxury items among foodstuffs accumulates more pennies to apply on the necessities.

Now is the time to marshal a few other palate-pleasers and emergency aids. Let's ask the old-timers and the women far from the corner grocery store what they do to assure the proof of the pudding.

Save the Bottle

In the first place, they say, never discard the flavoring bottle as soon as it runs dry. Cork it; set it back on the shelf. And the next time you make a cake, fill the bottle with part of the milk you are going to use, and let it stand corked, with the cork touching the milk, while you are mixing the rest of the cake. The milk will absorb at least enough of the fragrance to keep the cake from tasting flat. They dry their lemon and orange peel, too, when they have any. Grated and kept in glass jars, these are good in icings, custards, fruit casseroles.

Well, you may say, everybody knows that. Perhaps everybody does, but not everybody takes the trouble. However, for more ingenious makeshifts, there are the cunning mock flavors, each with a provincial charm of its own.

These run to fruit "tastes," of which one of the easiest to copy is cherry. A teaspoonful of almond extract well blended with cranberries and sugar makes a pie that is hard to detect as an imitation, either in color or taste. And another way you can make a cherry pie without cherries, is to chop up a few peach leaves with rhubarb. You have to forego the ruby color, but shut your eyes while eating it, and you'll never know. It wasn't by chance that the old-time rural name for rhubarb was "pie-plant."

Who does not love the tang of blackberries? Rhubarb and mulberries stewed together make a luscious purple "blackberry" sauce. Gooseberries and mulberries canned half-and-half also substitute wonderfully well for a blackberry pie or cobbler filling, color and all. And the gooseberries even give a suggestion of seeds!

Use Fruit Juice in Cake

But perhaps you haven't a mulberry tree, and the only gooseberry bush you ever heard of is the one that caught Peter Rabbit by the buttons on his jacket. Fortunately, then, most of us are stocked with the commercially canned fruit juices or dessert fruits in syrup—prune, plum, pineapple, apricot, pear. Prune and plum juices are good in spice cakes. A third of a cup of pineapple or apricot juice, replacing the same amount of milk in a standard two-egg cake recipe, will make it fresh, moist, and "different," especially if the same idea is carried out in the frosting. Pear juice, delicate and elusive in flavor, is especially suitable for sponge cakes and tortes.

It's going to be a good game if we know how to play it. And conservation is no longer just around the corner. It is here, now, today.

V. L.

Games for Christmas Parties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's holiday time and the more games, the merrier the season will be. Here are some ideas that will provide fun both for the grown-ups and the children.

Jig-Saw Search

In this game the crowd must hunt and find the pieces of the puzzle before putting them together. This is how to do it. In advance, take two Christmas pictures such as those found on covers of magazines. Glue each picture firmly to a sheet of cardboard and then cut it into about two dozen pieces. Hide the pieces of one puzzle in one room, those of the other in an adjoining room, taking care that each piece is in partial sight. When the game is called, divide the crowd into two groups, one group to a room. At a signal everyone starts hunting and piecing together. The side that finishes its puzzle first, is, of course, the winner.

Tree-Trimming Game

Sketch two big Christmas trees on sheets of paper and tack them side by side on the wall. Divide the crowd into two groups. The first two in each line are given colored crayons, blindfolded, and each is told to draw a star on his tree. After that the next two take the blindfold and the crayons, and draw dolls; another pair is ordered to draw stockings of candy, and so on. The side that has the best-trimmed tree is, of course, the winner.

Gift-Wrapping Race

For a small home party this is a good game. The boys choose partners. The girls are told to study the room carefully, and are then ordered to leave the room. Each boy now picks up some small object, such as a book, picture, or dish, and wraps it in newspaper and old ribbons, which the hostess provides. When time is called, the girls re-enter the room. Each boy delivers his gift to his girl, who unwraps the gift and returns it (if she can) to the exact place from which it was taken. A referee decides the winning couple on the grounds of the beauty of the wrapping of the gift and the speed of returning it.

Necktie Race

Divide the crowd into two groups. Choose two men—one from each group to be necktie models. At a signal, the first person in each line rushes to the model, ties the tie on him, then rushes back to the next in line who hurries to untie the tie, delivering it to the next in line who once again ties the tie on the model. The side to finish first with the tying and untying is declared the winner.

On the Soapbox—Why Must Guests Stay So Late?

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics, public, civic, domestic. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

As I mount the Soapbox, I feel that there must be many within the sound of my voice who would be willing to help place a new rule in the book of etiquette. I believe that Emily Post says that there is no social law we may invoke whereby a hint or two would serve to remind the guest it is time for him to go home.

Take Pete and Virginia, for instance, they're fine pals. They come early because they don't want to stay late, as we are all work-a-day folk. We hurry through dinner to be ready for their arrival at 7:30. We serve refreshments at 10 o'clock just to help them leave at a reasonable time. We understand each other.

But what happens! Virginia wanders into the kitchen with Mary, and it's either a new recipe or Aunt Martha's cat that must come in for a last-minute private discussion. So I draw out Bill on politics or the stock market to fill in the gap, and another hour is consumed—long after the actual party is over.

Saturday night parties cap them all. After the last game has been played and not a single person can hold another morsel of food, our guests with one accord agree it is getting late—"they must be going."

Why, oh why, then, must one or two of them settle back comfortably in their chairs as though they were loath to put the suggestion into action? There is a dead silence. We are all about talked out, and yet they settle down comfortaby as though they might drop off to sleep right there. To break this relaxed state, I weakly offer another glass of punch, and we're good for another hour.

To add to the burden, there is always the guest who must make parting such sweet sorrow and linger in the hall saying good-by.

I don't know whether I am malicious or not, but the funny part of it is, when I am the guest instead of the host, I find myself falling into the same trap lately. I find that I, too, have "stayed too late," but I am never aware of it until the damage has been done. We need a law or a rule for the host to invoke.

Morris

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

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Olympics Face Two Games This Week End—Visiting Aquatic Performers Feted

New York, River Vale Visit Boston Amateurs at Garden

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Without putting on a glove or lacing up a hockey skate in league competition this week, the Boston Olympics today found themselves moved down a notch to third place in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League standing, and it was therefore with renewed determination that they faced their double bill this week end with New York Rovers tomorrow night and with River Vale Skeeters Sunday. Both games will be played at Boston Garden.

For the first time this season the Olympics have had a week-long rest, and though it was high time they sat out a few contests, it irked them no end to find themselves sliding down the league standing. As they sat by, New York moved further out in front with another victory, while Johnstown not only climbed over the Olympics but hitched themselves into a first-place tie with New York.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
New York	13	6	1	27	96	67
Johnstown	12	5	3	27	83	63
Boston	11	3	2	24	84	49
Washington	9	8	2	20	79	82
Baltimore	7	10	1	15	75	82
River Vale	3	13	1	7	37	94
Atlantic City	3	13	0	6	51	98

On Bright Side

On the bright side of the picture from the purely local angle is the fact that both New York and Johnstown have played four more games than have the 'Pics, and the latter, therefore, have just that much more of a chance to overhaul and pass the leaders.

These two games this week end will be the Olympics' final home contests until next Jan. 7, during which time they will play seven games on the road. Following their meeting back home Jan. 7 with Washington Eagles, the 'Pics will play four more games here to wind up the first-half of the 60-game league schedule. This 30-game half comprises the competition for the Walker Cup. The second half is for the Atlantic City Boardwalk Cup.

One Change

Coach Hago Harrington plans only to change his third line in the games this week end. For tomorrow night he has moved Cy Beigler of Regina, Alberta, to center between Eddie Barry at left wing and Danny Sullivan at right wing. If this arrangement does not work out satisfactorily, he will put Newton Johnny Fitzgerald at right wing and move Sullivan over to left wing on Sunday.

Tomorrow night's affair begins at 8:30 p. m. On Sunday the Garden will present two games, the first starting at 12:30 p. m. when the Junior Olympics meet the Jamaica Hawks of the New York Metropolitan League. The featured game between the Senior O's and River Vale will begin at 3 p. m.

Over the Blue Line

Boston Bruins left for Montreal by train last night. . . They were scheduled to practice at Montreal Forum this afternoon. . . Cliff Thompson, former Olympic star who is playing for Hershey Bears this season, was due to report in time for the practice today in preparation for his major league debut against Canadiens tomorrow night. . . Sunday, Bruins move to Detroit to play Red Wings before flying home Monday to meet New York Rangers at the Garden here Tuesday. . . After the game with the Rangers, the B's will leave for their Christmas Night game with Maple Leafs in Toronto, following which all members of the squad will be given the rest of the week off. . .The team will report back in Boston a week from Sunday for a workout at the Arena. . . Red Hamill scored a goal for Chicago in his first appearance as a Black Hawk last night. . . That gives Red a point-a-game average for 10 games this season.

Sports Around the Hub

Foxxie Still Valuable Slugger

With each passing week of this off seasoon, the bulky form of Jimmy Foxx looms more prominently in the Red Sox story. Few critics thought he would be with the Boston club after the Chicago meetings. But now that many of the younger players are going into the Navy and Army, the 1942 trend is toward veterans such as Double-X. Too, the Hub studied the official American League averages and decided that the big fellow is still a power at the plate.

The 1941 averages showed a few days ago that Foxxie had climbed back to the .300 batting class by a three-point improvement over the previous year. Today's miscellaneous figures throw the spotlight on him with 100 or more runs driven in for the 13th consecutive season. Eighth on the run-producing table with 105 tallies, he would have gone much higher had Ted Williams not been going to the plate just ahead of him most of the year.

Bases on balls prevented Williams from winning the triple crown—batting, homers and runs batted in. He was first in hitting and four-baggers, but the unusual total of 145 passes ruined whatever chance he may have had of catching Joe Di Maggio in blasting runs across.

* * *

The lighter side of army life is brought into "Ice Capades of 1942," which comes to the Boston Garden on Christmas night. Jackson and Lynam, a couple of West Coast boys who stop the show at every performance, tell the comic story on skates of two buck privates gone A. W. O. L. Before joining the professional troupe, Jackson was a barrel jumper, amateur hockey player and skating teacher, having taught such Hollywood favorites as Marion Davies, Ann Sheridan, Heather Angel, Jane Withers and Jane Wyman. Lynam once worked in Sonja Henie's ice show.

* * *

Coach Earle Brown and 11 Harvard varsity basketball players leave tomorrow morning for the Middle West. Those going are Capt. Bud Finegan, Joe Romano, Ed Buckley, Ed Rothschild, George Webber, Art Scully, Chick Lutz, Don Lutze, George Burditt, Jack Torgan and George Dillon. The tour takes the Crimson against University of Detroit, Michigan State, Bradley P. I., University of Illinois and Notre Dame.

* * *

High lighted by an inspiring talk by John B. Kelly, director of the national physical fitness program, the annual Park Department banquet made its usual big hit last night at Boston City Club. Practically every prominent local sports figure said a few words to the more than 700 boys who participated in leagues arranged and directed by Billy Mullen. Southpaw Pete Cerrone of the Park League champion Dick Casey Club, received the most valuable player award.

* * *

Football interest this week end is centered on the National Pro League's play-off at Chicago between the Bears and New York Giants. The Bears, with their famed "T" formation, seem to be heavy favorites, but Tuffy Leemans and the rest of the eastern division champs boast that they are not going West for the train ride. Incidentally, the former B. C. star, Chet Gladchuk, has been shifted by the Giants from tackle to his old center post for the big game.

* * *

Shorts . . . . All eligible members of the Associated Press All-America first team will be in uniform when the East-West gridders get together at New Orleans Jan. 3. Among the easterners will be Harvard's Chub Peabody, winner of the Knute Rockne Trophy . . . According to an official announcement out of Hanover, the news that Dartmouth will cancel its track and baseball schedules was a bit premature, if not entirely incorrect . . . Little Tommy Cronin, whose dad manages the Red Sox, has lost his one-year-old light tan cocker spaniel somewhere in Newton Centre.

* * *

Edmund D. Murphy, right end from Lowell, is the 1942 Holy Cross football captain . . . Ethan Allen says that films of the new National League movie, "Safe at Home," will be sent to Honolulu, Canada, England, Puerto Rico, Guam and many other distant points . . . The only B. U. athletic event remaining on the 1941 calendar is tonight's basketball game with Wesleyan in the B. U. gym . . . The Greater Boston League is active this evening on Garden ice . . . The Vermont quintet visits Tufts . . . Tomorrow night Norwich comes here for a court test with Northeastern . . . Harvard's hockey team meets the Huskies at the Skating Club of Boston tomorrow eve. E. R.

Sold Out

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—The Rose Bowl game, shifted from Pasadena, Calif., to Durham because of the war, is a sellout.

Officials said enough ticket orders had been received to fill the 55,000-seat Duke Stadium. The game is between undefeated and untied Duke and Oregon State on New Year's Day.

Seven Games for Arnold

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Athletic Director Jack Lockery has announced that Arnold College's football team will play seven games next fall and that Marty Todd of Shrub Oak, N. Y., and Fritz Migdalski of New Haven were elected co-captains.

The schedule:
Sept. 27, Lowell Tech, away; Oct. 3, Northeastern, away; 12, Wagner, away; 17, Trenton, away; 24, Panzer. Nov. 6, Bergen, away, night; 11, New Britain Teachers.

Johnny Gagnon Signed

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. (GP)—North Sydney Victorias of the Cape Breton Hockey League announced they had signed Johnny Gagnon, veteran of many years with Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League, who is now an amateur.

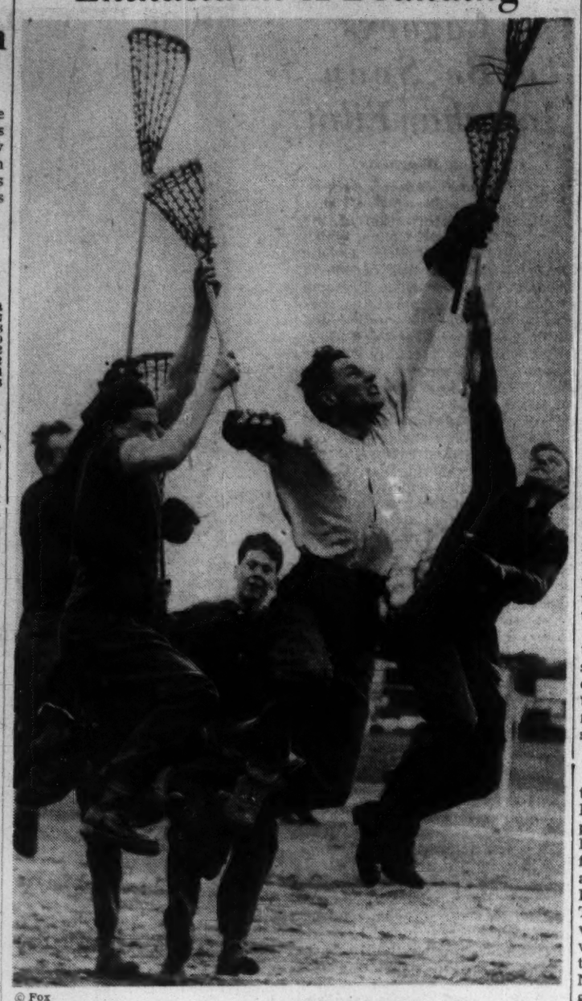
College Wrestling
By the Associated Press
Result Dec. 18
Franklin and Marshall 26, Ohio U. 8.
Wesleyan 24, Mass. Technology 8.

College Hockey
By the Associated Press
Result Dec. 18
Yale Freshmen 7, St. Paul's School (Concord, N. H.) 6.

College Swimming
Result Dec. 18
Wesleyan 59½, Connecticut 15½.

College Rifle
Result Dec. 18
C. C. N. Y. 926, St. John's 870.

Enthusiasm A-Bounding



© Fox

The lacrosse that the Canadians get in England these days may sometimes be rather informal, as in this picture, but Canadians are always ready to take the rough with the rough.

Canadians, Stationed Abroad, Play Their Game—Lacrosse

English Sidelines

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—I suppose it would be true to say that there have never been so many good lacrosse players in Britain at one time as there are today. Anyway, there have never been so many Canadians. And that is liable to mean the same thing, since lacrosse is Canada's national game and the standard of skill among players in the Canadian Expeditionary Force here is higher than the normal English level.

For some reason that is rather hard to explain, except on the score of conservatism and tradition, there is only a small male following in Britain for the North American sport of lacrosse, invented, we are told, by the Indians, as a sort of cross-country affair with goals a mile or so apart. In Canada and the United States it is generally recognized as strenuous combat for he-men. But here it is best known as a pastime for women and girls.

Because lacrosse is played extensively in girls' schools, there is in normal times a steady flow of recruits to the women's game, which is organized on a territorial basis and provides, as its highest manifestation, an international championship, competed for by the picked sides of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

U. S. A. Superior

The men are not thus happily situated. Indeed, no real international lacrosse game was played by men in this country between the time of the London Olympic Games in 1908 and the year of 1937, when a touring side from the United States opposed a representative English twelve at the White City Stadium. The visitors, who included six captains of American university lacrosse teams and were accounted the smartest bunch of crosse-wielders ever sent across the Atlantic, crashed their way to victory by 10 goals to five. Which gives you a line on the comparative standards of play in the two countries.

The reason why Britain, generally speaking, is unresponsive to the appeal of a game of such great athletic merit is that lacrosse has never managed to get over from the few enthusiasts here to the public as a whole. The man in the street—or, rather, the man on the terraces at the football game—understands very little about it beyond the fact that players wear padded caps and (for all he knows) hit each other upon them with weapons somewhat like outsize carpet-beaters.

I have found a scarcely higher level of comprehension than this among the spectators at a match as serious (to the players) as the annual Oxford-Cambridge clash. The title of this game may conjure up for American readers a vision of rooting squads, acrobatic cheerleaders, brass bands, paid coaches, and blazes of college color. To such readers I would say, respectfully, forget it. For intervarsity lacrosse in Britain does not work out that way at all.

Contrasts

At a typical Oxford-Cambridge game there is apt to be a small crowd, somewhat inclined to levity because the great majority of the onlookers have only a dim technical appreciation of what is unfolding before their eyes and cannot resist the temptation to draw unwarranted parallels between what they see and what they are accustomed to see in their own traditional British winter team pursuits—soccer football, rugger football, and field hockey. This spectatorial attitude contrasts strongly, of course, with the seriousness and concentration of the rivals on the field of play, too busy even to notice that what is drama for them verges on comedy at times for a high percentage of the spectators.

In this contrast you have, I submit, an epitome of the lacrosse situation in England. On the one hand, a few extremely enthusiastic devotees. On the other, the football-minded masses, impervious to the charm of a spectacular, clever, and highly strenuous game. With the ladies it is different, because they are unhampered by what you might term a football upbringing.

Thanks to a steady supply of lacrosse-playing Rhodes Scholars from the United States and Canada since 1905, the Oxonians have decidedly the better record in the annual intervarsity match—18 victories against 11, with three drawn games up to the outbreak of the present war. Time was, however, when the Cantabs invariably held the upper hand, owing to a consistent influx of well-coached players from the Leys School, Cambridge. From the start of the game at Cambridge until the Leys gave up lacrosse for field hockey just before World War No. 1, there was never a representative Light Blue side without half-a-dozen former Leys boys in it, and in 1911 no fewer than 10 of the victorious Cambridge twelve were Old Leysians.

North Is Stronghold

The stronghold of the game in England—at least before the Canadian soldiery appeared on the scene and made strongholds wherever they were stationed and could find facilities for play—is the North. And the place where the hold has been strongest is the small Cheshire village called Mellor, about 12 miles outside Manchester. The majority of players in the club there—I write of pre-war days, needless to say—were born in the village and most of them were businessmen in Manchester. It was quite a habit of theirs to win in any one season both the Iroquois Cup (emblematic of the national inter-club championship—and the Northern Flags. The deciding match for the Cup, it should be explained, is always between the winners of the Northern Flags and the Southern Flags—trophies competed for on the regional basis indicated by their names.

The superiority of the North, maintained consistently through the years, is illustrated by the fact that in the classic inter-regional contest between the best men of all clubs in the North and their counterparts in the South, the latter have been victorious only four times since the match was instituted in 1877.

War-Time Play

At the start of the present war, it looked as if lacrosse like all other sports, would be washed right out. Many club secretaries and a great number of players were called to the colors and the general anticipation was that the game would have to pack up "for the duration." Then it became apparent there were still plenty of people around looking for a game—men home on leave from the fighting and other forces, folk in "reserved" occupations, men on duty with British units stationed on the home front and (in increasing numbers) Canadian soldiers to whom lacrosse is something of a vital issue. Primarily to meet the needs of these people, lacrosse organizers set their machinery working again, without stressing the tournament angle. And now it is going strong. Particularly in the vicinity of Canadians.

Yanks Once Again No. 1 Team of Year

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—It's getting almost routine to announce the New York Yankees as the No. 1 team of the year.

The world baseball champions were awarded that honor again today for 1941, marking the fifth time in six years they have been acclaimed by the sports writers participating in the Associated Press poll. Joe McCarthy's men, who also topped the list in 1936-37-38 and 39, also kept intact the record of baseball teams, having headed the field every year since the Yanks first won in 1932.

No Runaway

It was no runaway, however, for the Yanks as they polled 198 votes from the 85 experts taking part in the balloting. Minnesota's Gophers, winner of 17 straight football games and the Nation's top gridiron eleven for the last two years, received 165 tallies on the basis of three votes for first, two for second and one for third.

Only five writers failed to name the Yankees for one of the three spots. Forty-nine rated the bombers first, 22 second and seven third. The Gophers received 25 first place votes, 42 seconds and six thirds.

Two-Team Affair

The race was strictly a two-team affair. With the Chicago Bears finishing third with 29 points, two more than the Brooklyn (baseball) Dodgers, the other first place votes were divided among seven teams. The Bears and Dodgers received two each, the Texas (football) Longhorns three which helped them finish fifth with 18 points, and the Washington State basketball team and the Notre Dame, Duke and Ohio State gridiron elevens, one apiece.

Wisconsin's N. C. A. A. basketball champs failed to receive a first place vote but got enough seconds and thirds to tally 14 points. The University of Washington's Poughkeepsie rowing kings broke into the scoring with seven points while the Boston Bruins headed the hockey field with four and one-half tallies.

The voting:

Team	Firsts	Points
New York Yankees (baseball)	49	198
Minnesota, football	25	165
Chicago Bears, football	2	29
Brooklyn Dodgers, baseball	2	27
Texas, football	3	18
Wisconsin, basketball	0	14
Washington, crew	0	7
Notre Dame, football	1	5
20th Century Fox, basketball	0	4½
Boston Bruins, hockey	0	4½
Duke, football	1	4

Three points each—Green Bay Packers, football; Washington State, basketball (1); Ohio State, football (1).

Two points each—University of Hawaii, swimming; Columbus Red Birds, baseball; Michigan, swimming; Duquesne, football.

One point each—Oklahoma Aggies, wrestling; Penn. State, soccer; Long Island University, basketball; Toronto Maple Leafs, hockey; Harvard, crew; Fordham, football; Indiana, basketball; Missouri, football.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press
Results Dec. 18

East
Cincinnati 55, Marietta 44.
Ohio Northern 53, Heidelberg 38.
Villanova 58, Washington (Md.) 22.
Springfield 51, Manhattan 45 (overtime).
Bates 37, American International 36.
Duquesne 43, Waynesburg 22.
Geneva 43, Carnegie Tech 32.
De Sales 56, Defiance 43.
Washington and Jefferson 44, Youngstown 32.
Keene (N. H.) Normal 52, R. I. Col. of Ed. 45.
Mount Union 58, Ohio 40.
Massachusetts State 50, Trinity 43.
M. I. T. 48, Vermont 38.
St. Lawrence 41, Connecticut 39.
St. Joseph's 64, Muhlenberg 52.
Westminster 69, Bethany 33.
Clarkson Tech 51, Albany State T. 28.
John Marshall 60, Pratt Institute 51.
Williams 47, St. Michael's 44.

South
Auburn 39, Mississippi State 29.
Arkansas 43, Central (Okla.) 25.
Texas A. and M. 56, Louisiana State 41.
Roanoke 55, Lynchburg 21.
Murray Teachers 53, Austin Peay 43.
Morehead State 68, Centre 20.
Mississippi 53, Mississippi College 40.
Duke 55, Rider 29.
Erskine 43, Piedmont (Ga.) 34.
Appalachian State 58, Rio Grande 49.

Midwest
Oklahoma Baptist 36, Tulsa 21.
Wheaton 40, Milton 35.
South Dakota State 36, Winona T. 28.
Kansas 61, Bethel 28.
Loras 32, St. Mary's (Minn.) 28.
Creighton 50, South Dakota 26.
Monmouth 65, Iowa Wesleyan 30.
Ball State 47, Ohio Wesleyan 43.
Manchester 56, Huntington 53.
Central (Ind.) Normal 43, Valparaiso 42.
Minot Teachers 59, Spearfish 51.
Dubuque 46, Central (Iowa) 19.
Iowa Teachers 44, Chicago Teachers 33.
Eastern Ill. T. 45, Pittsburg (Kas.) T 44.
Lawrence 53, Oshkosh Teachers 32.
Stout Institute 48, Superior 42.
St. Cloud T. 57, Valley City T. 38.
Jamestown 33, Northern (N. D.) T. 28.
Omaha 40, Simpson 37.
Kirksville T. 51, Missouri Mines 27.
Great Lakes Naval Training Station 52, St. Joseph's 48.
Depauw 41, Louisville 35.
Rose Poly 65, Anderson 41.
Hanover 42, Earlham 39.
Central Michigan 48, Grand Rapids 39.
Olivet 43, Hillsdale 23.
Baker 48, Washburn 26.
McPherson, 38, Sterling 36.
Eau Claire 39, River Falls T. 37.
Western Kentucky T. 47, Cape Girardeau T. 36.
De Paul 43, Chicago 35.
Culver-Stockton 39, Delta Teachers 34.
Indiana 47, Ucla 33.

West
Utah State 38, Willamette 31.
College of Idaho 52, Northwest Nazarene 47.
Arizona State Teachers 54, Snow 39.
Colorado State (Greeley) 36, New Mexico A. and M. 31 (overtime).
South Dakota Mines 33, Billings Poly 34.
Colorado State 40, Western State 36.
Denver 38, Bradley Tech 26.
Southwestern (Okla.) 46, Stephen F. Austin 42.
Ouachita 41, Sam Houston State 38.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Dykes Knew Lee Would Make It

Aside from the fact that he is left-handed and pitches for the White Sox, fans beyond the Chicago city limits know little about Thornton Starr Lee of Sonoma, Calif. Few, except rival batters, realize that he is approaching his 10th campaign in the American League. Not the sort of ball player who crashes the headlines two or three times a week, Lee nevertheless has quietly made himself one of the most valuable pieces of mound machinery in fast company.

A few months ago Jimmy Dykes told his newspaper pals that Lee was the best pitcher in the league. Most of the scribes quoted the White Sox manager, but none agreed. It was difficult to forget a young man named Rapid Robert Feller.

Topped Regulars

But Dykes had the last laugh the other day when the official league averages were released. His star southpaw had the lowest earned-run average among regulars, and his 22 wins and 11 losses compiled a higher winning percentage than Feller's 25 and 13. Also, Lee headed the complete-game parade with an even 30. The Cleveland ace had 28. And all this despite the fact that Chicago had the weakest batting attack and was no better than fifth defensively.

Credit for Lee's 1941 development and arrival in the 20-victory class is split three ways—with Dykes, Coach Muddy Ruel, and Lee himself. Ruel dropped a few hints, the big lefty was smart enough to put them to work, and the manager did the rest. The Dykes mound plan of letting his starter stay in and pitch himself out of trouble applied to Lee, as it did to Ted Lyons, Ed Smith, Johnny Rigney and the rest of the Chicago staff.

That Big Year

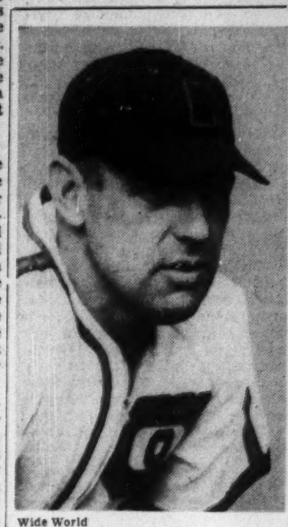
It was fortunate for Lee that his pilot was Dykes. Any other leader in the circuit might not have stayed with Thorny as long as Jim did. The southpaw had come from Cleveland bearing a "wild" label, with his bases on balls annually equalling or passing his strikeouts. That type of hurler does not help your ball club.

But Dykes liked the big guy and kept throwing him back at the opposition. In 1937 and '38 Lee barely got over the .500 mark. In '39 he struggled up to 15 and 11, but with a poor 4.21 earned-run figure. In '40 it was 12 and 13 in the won and lost columns. However, just when the league was wondering what Dykes kept him for, the Californian in '41 came through with that big year. From now on they all should be big.

Typical Southpaw

Lee's slow development, of course, is typical of the southpaw. For some unknown reason their road to the top is longer, with detours. The Chicago veteran made eight stops in the minor leagues before settling with the Indians in the fall of 1933. Salt Lake, Globe (Ariz.), Tampa (Fla.), New Orleans, Shreveport (La.), Toledo, Wilkes-Barre, and Toledo again were his stepping stones to the Cleveland club. During the December meetings of '36 he went to Chicago in a three-cornered deal which sent Johnny Salveson to Washington and Earl Whitehill to the Tribe.

Lee first attracted attention in the minors when he pitched a no-hitter for Tampa in '30. A few weeks later he struck out 17 batters in nine innings. A graduate of California Polytechnic College, one of his chief hobbies is prospecting in mineral lands. Most of his prospecting in 1941, however, was confined to American League ball parks. Watch him in '42, now that he has landed among the elite.



Wide World
Thornton Lee

Hockey at a Glance

Results Dec. 18
By the Associated Press
National League
Chicago 5, New York 1.
Brooklyn 4, Detroit 3 (overtime).
American League
Indianapolis 8, New Haven 3.
American Association
St. Louis 6, Kansas City 1.
Minneapolis 5, Tulsa 2.

Tonight's Schedule
American Association
Minneapolis at St. Louis.
St. Paul at Dallas.
Eastern Amateur League
River Vale at Atlantic City.
Johnstown at Washington.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	11	4	3	25	52	29
Boston	10	3	2	22	52	28
Chicago	8	4	3	19	44	38
New York	9	7	0	18	56	50
Detroit	3	9	1	7	33	47
Montreal	4	11	1	9	35	57
Brooklyn	4	13	1	9	43	66

Results Dec. 18
Brooklyn 4, Detroit 3 (overtime).
Chicago 5, New York 1.

Canadian Amateur Hockey
By the Canadian Press
Results Dec. 18
Cape Breton League
Glace Bay Miners 6, Sydney Millionaires 4.
A. B. C. Senior League
Lethbridge 7, Kimberley 4 (overtime).
Quebec Senior League
Quebec 2, Montreal Pats 1.
Montreal Canadiens 3, Montreal Royals 2.

Hub Honors S. American Swim Stars

In a sort of "Hail and Farewell" performance, Boston yesterday greeted the group of visiting South American swimming stars in a luncheon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, watched them perform last night at the Brookline Municipal Pool, and then bade them good-bye this noon at another luncheon, this time at the Hotel Statler.

Yesterday's noontime meeting set the tempo for the visitors' whirlwind trip to Boston, as sport leaders from all over the city gathered to speak briefly and to pay them honor. Consuls of several South American countries were also present, and spoke to the swimmers in their native tongues.

Athletic Director William J. Bingham of Harvard told the aquatic stars, whose number included one girl, Maria Lenk of the University of Rio de Janerio, Brazil, that he believed that if all the athletes of the world could get together, the problems of today would easily be solved. The consuls, whose remarks were interpreted later, said that the swimmers were acting as diplomats who could do much to strengthen the already friendly relations between the United States and the various countries of South America.

Toastmaster at the luncheon was Harvard's all-time All-America football player, Huntington R. "Tack" Hardwick, who brought the greetings of the Boys' Clubs of Boston. Consuls he introduced included William Henri Irish of Bolivia, Dr. Ildefonso Falcao of Brazil, Eduardo Gomez-Duran of Colombia, and Eduardo A. Artayete of Argentina. Other speakers included: Bill Mullen, Director of the Boston Park Department; Arthur T. Burger, Executive Director of the Boys' Clubs of Boston; Herbert H. Holm, President of the N. E. A. A. A. U.; Lawrence J. Johnson, Chairman of the National A. A. U. Swimming Committee, whose idea it was to bring the South Americans here; Alberto Petrolini, manager of the squad; Edward Mahoney of the Boston Boys' Clubs; and Mary Wilson, representing the local Girls' Clubs.

At Brookline last evening Miss Lenk contributed her second record in two nights as she swam the 220-yard breaststroke in 3m. 10.6s., bettering the N. E. mark and just four seconds short of the American record. Wednesday night, in an exhibition in the Yale Pool in New Haven, Miss Lenk swam the 200-yard breaststroke in 2m. 49.6s., announced as a new American short course mark.

Other results last evening found Jose Duranono, Argentine law student, winning the 220-yard freestyle in 2m. 22.6s.; Carlos Sos of Buenos Aires, Argentina, winning the first heat of the 100-yard breaststroke in 1m. 7s., fastest heat of the evening and therefore winner as no finals were swum; Willy O. Jordan of Sao Paulo, Brazil, winning the 100-yard freestyle in 55.4s.; and the South American 150-yard medley relay of Paulo de Fonseca e Silva of Rio de Janeiro, Luis Alcevar of Ecuador, and Willy Jordan winning in the time of 1m. 25.1s. G. C.

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New Films in Boston—Hollywood Letter—Week-End Dial Prospects

'One Foot in Heaven' At the Metropolitan

Biographies of Protestant clergymen are not prominent in the catalogue of films. Warner Brothers were therefore taking almost a pioneer step in filming "One Foot in Heaven," Hartzell Spence's story of his father, subtitled originally, "The Life of a Practical Parson." Not only for their effort but for their achievement, Warners deserve commendation. They made the picture with the technical advice of Dr. Norman Vincent Peale of New York's Marble Collegiate Church.

"One Foot in Heaven" is a good start and a good film. It would have been more outstanding had it dared issue the ringing challenge to hypocrisy and corruption that William Spence, himself, voiced. The picture version omits entirely one of the book's most impressive episodes, the successful fight against racial prejudice conducted by the Rev. Mr. Spence when he headed a Fort Dodge parish and exemplified that the Christian precept, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," applied to Negro and white man alike.

The film now at the Metropolitan is certainly not without humor. But it has lost something of the irony and the poignancy of the original while stressing the sentiment. This will probably not interfere with the story's appeal, but it does detract somewhat from the particular edge and quality which Hartzell Spence evoked in his book.

This is due variously to the screen play by Casey Robinson, the direction of Irving Rapper, and the playing in the principal roles of Fredric March and Martha Scott as Mr. and Mrs. Spence. Particularly is it true of Miss Scott, who accentuates the sweetness rather than the strength of the woman who followed her Christian soldier into leaky parsonages, through domestic and church crises, brought up her children often in the most modest circumstances, balanced politely on the tightrope of church politics, and also found time to work in the Sunday school, take charge of the music, and perform innumerable other church chores.

Mr. March plays the clergyman with considerable success. He has the bearing, the handsome looks, and the vitality for this practical and pioneering parson. Whether he is battling a church group who are attacking him through his son, or working up to a righteous indignation over the parsonage living conditions, or being converted to the newfangled flickering cinema of the early 1900's—a very funny sequence—Mr. March's Mr. Spence is a dominant figure, honest, human, witty, and politic.

Aside from the omission mentioned and some others which were necessary to contract the story to filmable dimensions, "One Foot in Heaven" is a careful rehearsal of the Spence biography. Its motivating purpose is to show the living of a faith, to witness the practice of Christianity by a man who found himself charged to minister, who conceived of his mission as a command to build for his God, who never shirked anything but ease, who grew and mellowed in his work until he saw the need for changes in the Methodist Discipline, who visualized progress as expansion without loss of values, a humanizing without corruption of character.

The Spence pilgrimage, as recorded in the film, begins in Toronto, where William Spence comes in 1904 to advise his bride and her family that he is abandoning medicine for the ministry. The Spences' subsequent adventures are taken up in Laketon, Iowa (but why was the book's amusing arrival scene changed?); in Fort Dodge, Iowa, in Sioux City during the war years, and in Denver, Colo. It is in Denver that the film sets the slanderous business by which some wealthy monopolists of parish positions attempt to oust their pastor by attacking his son. These events actually happened in a town which Mr. Spence did not identify for the book. Emphasizing this episode may leave an impression of Methodist communicants that is unfortunate rather than justified. In this connection, however, Mr. Robinson was following Mr. Spence's own candor. The difference is that in the book, the effect was offset by many mitigating incidents.

"One Foot in Heaven" has had the services of a number of good supporting players. Beulah Bondi as a rich lady who repents her bossiness, Gene Lockhart and Laura Hope Crews as a pair of slandering bigwigs, Moroni Olsen as the minister's staunch friend, Harry Davenport as Mrs. Sandow's (Miss Bondi) gardener, Frankie Thomas as Hartzell Spence, Elisabeth Frazer as his sister, and Casey Johnson as his small brother are all capable.

Jane Withers, who has been growing up in at least two of her recent pictures, is still engaged in that process in "Small Town Deb," the second feature on the program. This is a domestic comedy with emphasis on the juvenile side of the family. Miss Jane is the kid sister who manages to get to the country club dance and at the same time straightens out most of the family problems. Jackie Searl, who calls himself Jack Searl now, and Cobina Wright, Jr., play the roles of the elder brother and sister. The story starts slowly but is amusing in the complications which develop.

© Vitagraph; by Mac Julian

Mirror Practice for 'Yankee Doodle Dandy'

James and Jeanne Cagney are to be seen reflected in the glass, and Mr. Cagney is also visible in the foreground with his back to the camera. In the middle foreground is Johnny Boyle, the dancer.

Two Cagneys To Be Seen In Cohan Film

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

With their picturization of the career of George M. Cohan, which they will call "Yankee Doodle Dandy"—from the title of one of Cohan's songs—Warner Brothers evidently hope to repeat the success which the Fox studios had with "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

But while this probably was the motive for the picture, other elements have since developed to make the film, potentially at least, one of the important productions of the year. Since the picture was started, the United States has entered another World War. Cohan (with Elsie Janis and Irving Berlin) was one of the trio which became famous for its use of the patriotic song as a material aid to America's war effort in 1917-18. It is to be supposed the studio will do all it can—which should be considerable—to make the picture do some of the things which Mr. Cohan himself did for American morale during the last war.

* * *

I am not sure the story is not apocryphal, but it is being told about the Warner Brothers studios at the moment that Cohan's first public presentation of his war song, "Over There," was at the soldiers' camp at Bay Shore, Long Island, in May, 1918. Elsie Janis was singing at one of the many entertainments the show people provided for the troops, and Cohan—the story goes—came up to her with the information that he had just written a new song, but that he didn't have it with him. He offered to copy down the words for her and hum and whistle the tune to her until she was familiar with it if she would sing it then and there. Miss Janis agreed, and "Over There" became the hit of the A. E. F.

It also, incidentally, made a great deal of money. Even to use it once in the present picture, the studio paid $10,000; and if it is used more than once, there will be a like charge for each additional time it is used. Mr. Cohan, it goes almost without saying, still controls all rights to the song.

Aside from its timeliness, the Warner picture should be an important contribution to film biography. Mr. Cohan certainly has been one of the most important figures in the history of the American theater—and not alone as an actor, or even as a song writer. "Who's Who In the Theater" lists him as "actor, dramatic author, composer, and manager," and it was certainly as the last-named of these that he made one of his greatest contributions. At one time he had many companies touring the country in plays he had made famous on Broadway, and is reported to be one of the few managers who ever made a big fortune from the stage.

* * *

Even those who have never seen Mr. Cohan perform know his plays, which are made and remade in the movies, year after year. "Peck's Bad Boy," "Little Johnny Jones," "Get Rich Quick Wallingford," "Forty-five Minutes From Broadway," "Seven Keys to Baldpate," and "George Washington Junior" are only a few of the most famous. There were dozens of others.

James Cagney was Cohan's own choice to play him in the picture, and Cagney feels that it is a subject to which he can devote his best talents. Cohan also had final approval on every other player in the picture and on the script.

With Cagney for the first time will be his young sister, Jeanne, a Phi Beta Kappa from Hunter College who has made a couple of pictures for Paramount under the name of Jean Cagney, but expresses herself as awfully glad to get a chance to play with brother Jimmy; and just a little glad, too, to be allowed to put the "ne" back into her first name. Both Cagneys are being coached in their dancing—being a cavalcade of the show business, the picture, of course, will not ignore Cohan's peculiar dances—by Johnny Boyle, to whom Fred Astaire, Bill Robinson, and Paul Draper have all paid tribute. Others in the excellent cast include Walter Huston as Cohan's father, Rosemary de Camp as his mother, Richard Whorf as Sam Harris, Cohan's theatrical partner, and Joan Leslie. Across the background of the picture will be depicted the great vaudeville circuits and some of the names which became famous with them—Keith, Albee, and the rest.

Bidu Sayao

Brazilian opera singer, who is to play Susanna in the Metropolitan Opera Association's radiocast of Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," Saturday, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m.

Networks Preparing For Holiday

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Holiday programs are beginning to appear on the networks. Tonight, for instance, Al Pearce and his Gang are to carry out, in somewhat comedic fashion, of course, their idea of a Western holiday celebration, CBS-WEEI, 7.30 p. m. Charles Laughton is to read the old favorite, "A Visit From St. Nicholas," better known by its opening line, "'Twas the Night Before Christmas," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. Lionel Barrymore is to be the guest of Shirley Temple in a drama based on a school at holiday time, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Saturday

Mozart's four-act opera, "The Marriage of Figaro," with Ezio Pinza, Bidu Sayao, John Brownlee, Risé Stevens and Salvatore Baccaloni in the cast, will be radiocast in the Metropolitan Opera Association's matinee, NBC-Blue-WBZ, at 2 p. m. Morris Markey is to salute San Francisco in his "Music in America" series.

Dr. Arthur Rodzinski is to conduct his first concert in the radiocast series of his Cleveland Orchestra in a program of Harty's arrangement of Handel's "Water Music," Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" Suite, and Weinberger's Variations on "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m. Walter Piston's Sinfonietta is the contemporary American composition in Howard Barlow's American music orchestral festival, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m. Victor Herbert's "Babes in Toyland," has been chosen for Chicago Theater of the Air presentation, with Ray Charles and Marion Claire in the singing leads, MBS-WAAB, 9 p. m.

Eddie Dowling, Lawrence Tibbett, Phil Baker, Warren William, Edward Arnold, Dennis Day, John Nesbitt and Paul Whiteman and his orchestra are among those scheduled in a special half-hour program dedicating the new "Star Spangled Network" of the USO, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Religion's role in wartime is to be discussed by denominational leaders in Lyman Bryson's dinner table forum, "People's Platform," CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Judith Anderson is to be starred in an original story in the "Lincoln Highway" series, NBC-Red-WNAC, 11 a. m.

Sunday

Robert Lawrence, young music critic, author and lecturer, is to conduct Berlioz's "Love Scene" from the "Romeo and Juliet" Symphony and his "Benevenuto Cellini" Overture during the Music Hall Symphony Orchestra concert, NBE-Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m. Erno Rapee is to conduct Beethoven's "Coriolanus" Overture and Richard Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks." Jan Peerce is to sing the familiar "O Paradiso," from "l'Africaine" and "Parigi O Cara," from "La Traviata."

Dimitri Mitropoulos, making the first appearance of the season in the Philharmonic's centennial season, has scheduled the first performances of David Diamond's First Symphony and an orchestral arrangement of the Adagio and Fugue from Hermann Wetzler's C Minor Quartet, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m. The infrequently heard Rachmaninoff Third Symphony in A Minor, Op. 44, concludes the program.

Traditional holiday songs are to be sung by Gladys Swarthout and Lansing Hatfield in "The Family Hour," CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m., and by a mixed quartet composed of Hilda Burke, Anna Kaskas, Felix Knight and Walter Cassel in the Sunday Evening Hour, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Conrad Nagel steps out of his role as director to co-star with Betty Field in a comedy, "Good Night, Galatea," CBS-WEEI, 6.

The Screen Guild's annual holiday present to its listeners will be given in the airing of Anatole France's "The Juggler of Notre Dame," with Nelson Eddy and Ronald Colman, CBS-WEEI, 7:30. Helen Hayes is to play the role of Florence Nightingale in Reginald Berkeley's "The Lady With a Lamp," CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Monday

Dickens' "Christmas Carol" in serial form is to be radiocast during the holiday week by the "Playhouse" program which has serialized a number of well-known stories. Edmund Gwenn of "The Wookey" will play Scrooge, MBS-WAAB, 4:15 p. m.

The "Cavalcade" program will do a holiday radiocast of Marc Connelly's "The Green Pastures," with Juano Hernandez as "De Lawd" and the Hall Johnson Choir, NBC-Red-WBZ, 7:30 p. m.

Dance Notebook

Carmalita Maracci's program at the Y. M. H. A., scheduled for Dec. 7, was postponed to Sunday afternoon, Dec. 28. She and her company will make their first New York appearance of the season at the Washington Irving High School Saturday evening, Dec. 20.

* * *

Martha Graham Dates

Martha Graham and her dance company will present at the Concert Theater on Dec. 28 "Punch and The Judy" (first time in New York) and "Letter to the World"; and on Dec. 29, "El Penitente," "Every Soul is a Circus," and "Letter to the World." The hour announced is 8.45 p. m.

* * *

Three Indic Natyas

The three dance dramas of India that La Meri and her Natya Dancers will present at the Guild Theater, Sunday evening, Dec. 21, are "Krishna Gopala," "Deva Murti," and "Gauba's Journey to Paradise," all choregraphed by La Meri and previously presented at the Master Institute of Arts, Riverside Drive.

'International Lady'

"Dear old Scotland Yard," says G-Man Tim Hanley.

"Good old F. B. I.," counters Inspector Reggie Oliver.

Or it may have been vice versa. The effect is the same when in "International Lady," now at the Paramount and Fenway, G-Man Hanley of the U. S. A. and Inspector Oliver of Scotland Yard concentrate, between quips, on tracking down a ring of spies and saboteurs. Their efforts bring them face to face with mysterious and beautiful Carla Nillson, supposedly a Scandinavian refugee and concert artist.

But Carla's languorous eyes and satin voice cannot deter the constabulary—British and America—who suspect her of being part of an international network engaged in sabotaging the delivery of planes to the R. A. F. The trail leads the detectives from London to Lisbon and from Lisbon to fashionable Long Island. There, at the home of a big five-cent candy man, Hanley and Oliver discover that Carla's music vibrates with sinister overtones. Her messages occur in the elaboration of pianistic obbligatos. These, Carla plays herself.

Then follow the most fascinating and exciting scenes of the film. Closeted in the secret laboratories of the F. B. I., Hanley and Oliver seek to decode this baffling combination of Hungarian rhapsody and code. Eventually, their desperate efforts lead them to—but that would be telling. It is a duty to observe, however, that though the ending may have seemed convenient and wistfully happy in the studio, it looks somewhat silly on the screen.

Otherwise, this is an efficient and entertaining spy picture. Some of the dialogue is quaint and some of it is unnecessary. Tim Whelan has not the knack of achieving that pitch of excitement to which Alfred Hitchcock drives his films. But the virtues of spy melodrama are not lacking. George Brent and Basil Rathbone (in a series of amusing disguises) are breezy, after the manner of their respective countries.

Ilona Massey is the beautiful but unhappy heroine. Gene Lockhart sneers audibly as a fifth columnist. George Zucco is a dark and villainous butler.

"International Lady" is unlikely. But what spy story—real or fictional—isn't?

"Married Bachelor," which is the companion feature, finds Robert Young, Ruth Hussey, Felix Bressart, and Lee Bowman unprofitably occupied in a story that has been told with little taste and less feeling.

The hero (Mr. Young) is a husband who loses a bet which he cannot afford, pays off with the profits from a book about bachelorhood which he did not write, then has to pose as the bachelor author. In protest, his wife (Miss Hussey) takes a job and waits for her husband to be awakened from his phony success. This requires time, maneuvering, and more patience than the characters warrant.

'Lydia' and Miss Oberon

Any resemblance between Julien Duvivier's extraordinary "Carnet de Bal" and his ordinary "Lydia" is purely coincidental. Except for a few very rare touches—like the slow motion photography of the ballroom scene—one who had seen his French-made masterpiece would never recognize the new film at the State and Orpheum as a Duvivier picture—even with Merle Oberon's animated performance to help.

Comparisons, however odious, are inevitable in reporting on "Lydia," because the narrators, M. Duvivier and L. Bush-Fekete, have used the same impulse which set "Un Carnet de Bal" in motion. But whereas that famous picture destroyed false illusion by a series of sharp, fascinating, and honest character portraits (magnificently acted) as the heroine went in search of her youth, "Lydia" seeks to romanticize illusion and thereby destroys itself.

* * *

The story opens with the dedication of a new orphanage, latest of Lydia Macmillan's many public benefactions. This elderly lady is soon encountered by an elderly gentleman, Dr. Michael Fitzpatrick, an old and faithful beau. For no reason that M. Duvivier makes clear, Dr. Fitzpatrick assembles other suitors of her youth, Bob Willard (George Reeves) and Frank Audry (Hans Yaray). Richard Mason (Alan Marshal), the lover who deserted her, does not arrive at the reunion—at least, not quite as expected.

The main part of the picture consists of a series of flashbacks to Lydia's youth as a Boston débutante in the home of her salty grandmother (Edna May Oliver). The exploration of Lydia's past does not seem very interesting as it has been recorded by scenarists Ben Hecht and Samuel Hoffenstein.

* * *

Despite the handicaps, Miss Oberon gives an iridescent performance. Joseph Cotten and George Reeves have artificial roles, and Alan Marshal does what he can with a character whose behavior is never explained. Hans Yaray is an excellent actor whether his name is spelled with a "Y" or with a "J," as it used to be in Austria. Edna May Oliver's tartness is more than welcome. John Halliday and Sara Allgood dignify two minor roles. Alexander Korda produced "Lydia" in association with Lee Garmes, who provided appropriate photography. Hollywood should find better things for M. Duvivier to do.

The second feature is "Unholy Partners," a conventional melodrama in which Edward G. Robinson founds a tabloid newspaper with the financial collaboration of a gambler played by Edward Arnold. The film deals mostly with the feud between the two. Laraine Day and Marsha Hunt are in it.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Letters to Lucerne," presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. By Frits Rotter and Allen Vincent. With Grete Mosheim, Sonya Stokowski, Nancy Wiman, Faith Brooke, Katherine Alexander, Phyllis Avery, Mary Barthelmess, and Beatrice de Neergaard. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"The Lady Comes Across," presented by George Hale. Starring Jessie Matthews. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
Corelli's "Christmas Concerto." Ballet by Katharine Schroeder. Old French and Latin Carols. Conducted by Victoria Glaser. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"Rocket to the Moon," by Clifford Odets. Presented by the Ford Hall Forum Players. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 1, 3, 5, 8:10. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 3:20, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—
"International Lady," George Brent, Basil Rathbone. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:35. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie and George Murphy. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:05, 8:55. "Dumbo," in color. 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30.

Kenmore—
"Man About Town," Jack Benny and Dorothy Lamour. 1, 4:25, 8:05. "Caravan," Charles Boyer and Loretta Young. 2:50, 6:15, 9:50.

Orpheum—
"Lydia," Merle Oberon. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 9:55 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
"One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 11:15 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "Small Town Deb," Jane Darwell and Bruce Edwards. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:40, 8:05.

Modern—
"It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:55. "Swamp Water," W. Huston, Walter Brennan, and Ann Baxter. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—
"Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 10:10 a. m., 1:15, 4:20, 7:25, 10:10. Stage Show: 12, 2, 6:05, 9:10.

Scollay Square—
"It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:45. "Swamp Water," W. Huston, Walter Brennan, and Ann Baxter. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Latest March of Time—America at War," "Duties of a U. S. Forest Ranger," "South American Cowboys," "Ottawa, Canada—Today," "Tales of Fate," "Donald Duck," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Lydia," Merle Oberon. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 1:20, 4:50, 8:30.

Telepix—
"New March of Time—Dutch East Indies," "Christmas in Sweden," puppet-cartoon with music by Andre Kostelanetz, Disney's Donald Duck, Travel, Sports and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"Road Agent," Dick Foran, Leo Carrillo and Andy Devine. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:45, 8:25. "Keep 'em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30.

Tremont—
"Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:15. "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. 10:50 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:45.

Uptown—
"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 1:25, 4:30, 8:30. "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:55, 6:25, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell, Don Ameche. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres. 1:45, 5.

Allston: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

Regent: "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keller and Dixie Nelson. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall. 1:50, 5.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 1:35, 4:50, 8:09. "Our Wife," Melvin Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 3:15, 6:30, 9:55.

Brookline: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 2:15, 6, 9:25. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. 4:20, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Bullets for O'Hara," Joan Perry and Roger Pryor. 1:45, 5.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshal. "Unexpected Uncle," Ann Shirley. 2 and 8.

University: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette Macdonald and Brian Aherne. 3, 6:30, 9:50. "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. 1:30, 4:45, 8:30.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. "Pittsburgh Kid." 2 and 8.

DORCESTER — Dorchester: "Redhead," Johnny Downs and June Lang. "The Great Commandment," Albert Dekker. 2. Evenings 7:11.

Strand: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:31, 9:31. "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott 1:54, 7:34.

Codman Square: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. 3:25, 9:25. "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, John Payne and Carmen Miranda. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. 3:00, 7, 9:45. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 1:50, 8:26. **Park:** "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. "Harmon of Michigan," Tommy Harmon. 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:02, 9:17. "Flying Cadets," William Cargan. 1:54, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley and R. Carlson. "Law of the Wild." 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Manhunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 2:30, 6:15. "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Texas," Claire Trevor. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45.

Maplewood: "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. "Two in a Taxi." 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Bad Lands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford and R. Stack. 2, 8:05. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and L. Hayward. 3:30, 9:30.

Orpheum: "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. "Prairie Stranger," Charles Starrett. 1:45. Evenings 7:11.

Strand: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 3:10, 9:30. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor. 2:18, 7:13, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. "His Girl Friday," Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 1:30, 7:30. **Medford:** "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. 3:25, 8:15. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 2:20, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Skylark," Brian Aherne, Ray Milland and Claudette Colbert. 3:30, 9:15. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper and Susanna Foster. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Swing It Soldier," Francis Langford and Ken Murray. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 2 and 8.

Norwood—Norwood: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 2:05, 6:30, 9:25. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper and Susanna Foster. 3:35, 8:03.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendie Barrie. "Father Steps Out," Lorna Gray. 2 and 8. **Strand:** "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell and J. Howard.

REVERE — Boulevard: "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Hurricane Smith," Jane Wyatt. 2 and 8. **Revere:** "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Hurricane Smith," Jane Wyatt. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carol Bruce. "Passage from Hong Kong," Keye Luke. 3 and 8. **Davis Square:** "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. "Three Sons O'Guns," Wayne Morris. 2 and 8. **Strand:** "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. "Desperate Cargo," Carol Hughes and C. Byrd. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. "Mail Train," Gordon Harker. 2 and 7:30. **Strand:** "Blackout," Conrad Veidt and V. Hobson. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," W. William J. Storey. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren Williams and June Storey. 2 and 7:30.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. "Awful Truth," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "Flying Blind," Rich Arlen. 2 and 8.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "This Woman is Mine," Franchot Tone. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 2:25, 8. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 3:15, 9:35.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TODAY 2:30—TOM'W 8:15
Boston Symphony
Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
Conductor
RICHARD BURGIN — Conducting
Beethoven—"Emperor" Concerto
Soloist—SANROMA—Piano

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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20c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
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"LYDIA"
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NOW
George Brent • Ilona Massey • Basil Rathbone
ERNEST • MASSEY • KATHBONE
"INTERNATIONAL LADY"
Plus: "MARRIED BACHELOR"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Fredric March • Martha Scott
"ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN"
Plus: "SMALL TOWN DEB"

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT—TONIGHT, 8:30
MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2:30
GEORGE HALE Presents
JESSIE MATTHEWS
in
"THE LADY COMES ACROSS"
A New Musical Comedy
MISCHA AUER • JOE E. LEWIS
including a distinguished cast of 100
Evs. $3.30 to 55c; Mats. This Week, Thurs. & Sat., $2.20 to 55c

PLYMOUTH • LAST 3 TIMES • EVES. 8:30 • MAT. TOM'W
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents a New Play
Letters to LUCERNE
by FRITS ROTTER & ALLEN VINCENT
Evs.: 55c-$2.75. Pop. Mat. Thurs. 55c-$1.65; Sat. Mat.: 55c-$2.20

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Dec. 19 to Dec. 24. Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"TEXAS"
with Claire Trevor and Wm. Holden
"Our Wife" with
Melvyn Douglas, Ruth Hussey and Ellen Drew

BOSTON

JOHN MULHOLLAND
MASTER MAGICIAN
Children's Matinee:
"Quicker than the Eye"
Evening: "Wonders of the World"
Mat. $1.10. Eve. $2.20, $1.65, $1.10
On Sale at
Little Useful, 24 Lime St., and
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Benefit United Chinese relief

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40.

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JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
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EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
HELEN HAYES
in MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New play
CANDLE IN THE WIND
Staged by ALFRED LUNT
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Center Theatre, Rockefeller Center, CO. 5-5474
Evs., except Mon., Mats., Wed., Sat. & Sun. 501 Seats for Every Performance 55c. Evs. at 8:40
SEATS NOW for 5 Gala Holiday Mats. on Dec. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 & Jan. 1, 2 & 4

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EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

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LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 265 Seats at $1.10.
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NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEnn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30
Holiday Matinees Dec. 24, 26, 31 and Jan. 2
No Advance in Prices New Year's Eve

"From beginning to end Grace George is a joy."—BROWN, World Telegram
Grace C. Aubrey
SPRING AGAIN
GEORGE and SMITH in
HENRY MILLER'S, 43rd St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-3970
Evs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT., 2:40
Holiday Matinees December 25 and 30

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson Paul Lukas Mady Christians
MARTIN Beck Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Holiday Matinees December 26 and Jan. 1.
No Advance in Prices New Year's Eve.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
"H. M. PULHAM, ESQ."
An M.G.M. Picture with
HEDY LAMARR • ROBT. YOUNG
RUTH HUSSEY
With the Music Hall's
Great Christmas Stage Show
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved. Circle 6-4600

Don AMECHE • Joan BENNETT
'CONFIRM or DENY'
with RODDY McDOWALL
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

*Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 2¾s 47 45	106.19	106.10	106.10
1 3s 55-51	111.2	111.2	111.2
19 2½s 72-67	100.5	100.5	100.5

New York City Bonds

100 3s '80	105¼	105	105⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s '53 st	83½	83½	83½
41 Alleghany 5s '44 Mod	88¾	87½	87½
10 Alleghany 5s '49 Mod	88¾	87½	88¾
27 Am & For P 5s 2030	72⅛	71¼	71¼
1 Am Int 5½s '49	60½	60	60¼
4 Am T & T 3¼s '66	99	99	99
10 Am T & T 3¼s '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
62 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ang C Ntra deb 67	108¼	108	108
2 Ann Arbor 4s 95	38	38	38
2 Arm Del 4s 55	65½	65½	65½
21 AT&SF 4s 95	102⅜	103¾	103¾
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	107½	107¼	107¼
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	103½	103⅝	103½
8 Atl & Birm 4s 33	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 A C Line 1st 4s 52	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜
1 A C Line 4½s 64	78¼	78¼	78¼
14 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	61	61	61
5 AtlRefn 2d 4s 53	24	24	24
34 B&O 95 st A	104⅛	104	104
24 B&O 95 st C	30⅛	29¾	29¾
19 B&O 2000 st D	34	33½	34
14 B&O 96 st F	29¾	29⅛	29½
28 B&O cv 60 st	29⅜	29	29½
18 B&O 4s 48	31¾	31¼	31⅜
12 B&O P L E&K V 4s 51	54⅜	54⅜	54½
8 B&O S W 50 st	46	46	46
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	37⅜	37¼	37⅜
2 Bang & Aroo 5s 45 J	47½	47½	47½
3 Bell T Pa 4s B	94½	94½	94⅝
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Beth Stl 3½s '59	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	104	104	104
1 Beth Stl 3s '60	103	103	103
48 Boston & Me 4½s '70	101	101	101
4 Boston & Me 4s '60	35	34¼	35
16 Bost & NY Air L 4s '55	70½	70⅛	70⅛
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	14¾	14⅛	14⅛
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	87	87	87
11 Bul R&P '57 st	104	103¾	103¾
1 Can nat 5s 69 Oct	34¼	34	34
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107½	107½	107½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Can Pac 5s 44	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
27 Can Pac 5s 54	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Can Pac 4s 46	83	83	83
26 Can Pac 4½s 46	89¾	89¾	89¾
26 Can Pac 4s perp	77½	77	77
6 Caro Cent 4s 49	63½	63½	63½
1 Caro Cen 5s 46 65	42	42	42
5 Celanese 3s 55	106½	106½	106½
5 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	99⅞	99¾	99¾
6 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	93	92½	93
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
3 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
38 Cen Pac 5s 60	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
16 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	86¼	85¼	86¼
23 Cen Pac NJ 5s 87	68½	68½	68½
5 C&O 4½s 92	113½	113½	113½
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	129	129	129
49 Chi &Alton 3s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
16 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	70	70	70
21 CB&Q 5s 71 B	70	70	70
18 CB&Q gen 4s 58	64	63⅜	63⅜
10 CB& Qs Ill 4s	74⅜	74¼	74¼
6 Chi & E Ill inc 97	87	86¼	87
1 Chi & Erie 5s 82	23½	23½	23½
1 ChGtW inc 4s 2038	121	121	121
2 ChGtWest 4s 88	36	36	36
12 Shi Ide& Ry 4s 66	62⅜	61½	62⅜
10 Chi Ind&L 5s 65	61½	61½	61½
89 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	6½	6¼	6¼
17 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	9	8¾	9
5 CM&StP 4½s 89F	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
32 CM&StP 4½s 89C	38¼	38¼	38¼
44 CM&SP gen 4s 89	38¼	38¼	38¼
19 Chi&NW 6½s 36	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	24	23¾	24
3 Chi & NW 3½s 87	1	1	1
10 CRI & P 4½s 52A	19	19	19
4 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	10⅜	10¼	10¼
16 CRI & P 4s 88	1⅛	1	1
96 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	17¾	17¾	17¾
4 Ch Ind Bdge 3¾s 63	70	70	70
1 Childs Co 5s 43	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 Cin Un Term 3¼s 71	34	34	34
49 CCC&StL 4½s 77	108	108	108
1 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	42½	41½	42
2 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	73	73	73
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	41½	41⅜	41½
7 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	76	76	76
16 Clev Un Term 5s 73	76	76	76
1 Clev UnTerm 4½s 77 C	66	66	66
17 Col & Sth 4½s 80	58¾	57⅝	57¾
1 Columbia G 5s 51 Ap	14	13⅝	13⅝
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	100½	100½	100½
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	100⅛	100	100⅛
2 Comwlth Ed 1st 3½s 66	100½	100⅜	100⅜
2 Comwlth Ed 1st 3s 68	26½	24¾	26½
16 Con Edis 3½s 48	19½	19½	19½
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	105¼	105	105
10 Con Edis 3½s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
14 Con Oil cv 2¾s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Consum Pow 2½s 45	104⅝	104½	104⅝
25 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	107¾	107¾	107¾
18 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	26¼	26¼	26½
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42rct	26¼	26¼	26½
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46 rct	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 Cuba RR 5s '52	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
1 Curtis Pub 3s '55	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
16 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1 Del P&L 4½s '71	106½	106½	106½
11 D&RG 4s '36	50½	50½	50½
12 D&RG West 5s '55	10¼	10	10¼
21 D&RG ws 55 Asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
19 D&RG West 5s '78	1	1	1
1 Det Ed 4½s '65	111	111	111
6 Det Ed 3½s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Dow Chem 2¾s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Dul Missabe&I 5½s '62	107½	107½	107½
2 Dul Missabe&I 5s '62	107½	107½	107½
2 E Ten V&G gn 5s '56	100	100	100
36 Erie rfg 5s '67	55	55	55
30 Erie rfg 5s '75	27½	26½	27¼
35 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	27	26½	27
65 Erie 4s '95 wi	52	51½	52
9 Erie 1st 4s '96	87	86½	87
23 Erie gen lien 4s '96	97	96½	97
1 Erie & Jer 6s '55	60¼	60	60¼
2 Firestone T&R 3s 61	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
8 Fla E Cst 5s 74	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Gen Sel Cast 5½s 49	88¾	88¾	88¾
14 Goodrich 4¼s 56	95¼	95⅛	95¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	101¾	101½	101¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 A	82¾	82¼	82¼
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	82¾	82¾	82¾
34 Gt Nor 3½s 67	96	96	96
4 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	75¼	75	75¼
2 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	65¼	65	65¾
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	109	109	109
2 Housatonic 5s 37	80	80	80
12 Hudson Coal 5s 62	65	65	65
41 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	34¾	34½	34¾
1 Hud & Man 5s	8	8	8
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101½	101¼	101⅛
4 Ill Cen 4s 52	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
14 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
47 Ill Cen 4½s 66	36⅞	36½	36½
7 Ill Cen 5s 55	35½	35¼	35⅜
13 I C&C S L&O N 4½s 63	45¾	45¾	45¾
7 I C&C S L&N O 4½s 63	40	39¾	39¾
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	35½	35½	35½
20 Int Ct Nor 1st 6s 52	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
2 Int Ct Nor 5s 56 B	11¼	11	11
2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	10½	10½	10½
235 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	10½	10½	10½
1 Int Paper 6s 55	20¾	20¼	20⅝
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	104½	104½	104½
21 Int T&T 4½s 52	91	91	91
21 Int T&T 5s 55	36¼	36	36¼
5 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	29¾	29½	29¾
1 James F&C Ohio 4s 59	¾	¾	¾
1 Jones&Laugh 4s 39	44	44	44
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	89¼	89¼	89¼
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	102¾	102¾	102¾
13 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	77¼	77¼	77¼
3 Lac Gas 5s 57	77¼	77¼	77¼
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	96	96	96
1 Leh Val oCal 5s 74 st	68	68	68
4 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	58	58	58
12 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	46¾	46⅝	46⅝
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
34 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27½	27½	27½
10 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	25¾	25	25
1 Lorillard Co 7s 44	99	99	99
9 Louis&SAFK 5s 69	114¾	114¾	114¾
3 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	79	78⅞	78⅞
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	100½	100½	100½
1 Louis&N 1st 2003	95¾	95⅝	95¾
1 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	88	88	88
1 Louis&N 3½s 50 A	83¾	83½	83½
10 Louis&N 3½s 50 A	101½	101½	101⅝
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	104	104	104
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	48	48	48
2 Market St Ry 7s 40	44½	44½	44½
2 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	68	68	68
5 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	105½	105	105
2 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	40	39½	40
1 M & StL 4s 49	34½	34½	35
21 FSP&SSM 4½s 5s 38	9	9	9
23 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	22½	21¾	22½
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	7⅛	7	7
3 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	19¼	19¼	19½
37 M-K-Tex st 4s 90	27⅞	27½	27⅞
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	18½	18½	18½
20 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	43	43	43
5 Mo Pac 5s 77 F xin	21¼	21	21¼
7 Mo Pac 5s 78 C	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 Mo Pac 5s 80 M xin	21¼	21¼	21¼
20 Mo Pac 5s 81 I xin	21	21¼	21¼
3 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	21	21¼	21¼
3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105	105	105
10 Mor & Essex 3s 55	34	34	34
33 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	30	29¾	30
5 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	34⅝	34⅝	34½
10 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104¼	104	104
4 N Eng RR 5s 45	59	58⅞	59
5 N Eng T&T 4½s 61B	107	107	107
6 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	107	107	107
4 N O Pub Sv 5s 52A	104¾	104½	104½
7 NY&Putnam 4s 93	40¾	40¾	40¾
66 NYC rfg 5s 2013	40	39½	39¾
93 NYC 4½s 2013a	46¾	46⅜	46⅞
40 NYC 4s 98	42¼	41⅞	42
1 NYC 3¾s 97	47½	46	47
39 NYC cv 3½s '52	92¾	92¼	92¾
5 NYC&HR 3½s '97	74	46½	46¾
10 NYC L&S 3½s'98	55	55	55
5 NYC&StL 3½s'98A	48¾	48½	48½
54 NYC&StL 4½s'78	72¼	71½	72¼
1 NYC&StL 3½s'47	98	98	60¼
1 NY Connect 3½s'65	100	100	100
3 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 NY Lack&W 4s '73a	50	50	50
4 NYNH&Hcv 6s '48	28¼	28	28
24 NYNH&H 4½s'67	47¼	47¼	47¼
5 NYNH&H 4s '67	25½	24⅝	25½
11 NYNH&H 4s '56	23¼	23¼	23½
3 NYNH&H 4s '57	23¼	23¼	23¼
3 NYNH&H 3½s'47	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 NYNH&H 3½s'54	22½	22½	22½
11 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	22½	22½	22½
1 NY O & W 4s 92reg	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 NY O & W 4th ext 4s 55	2¾	2¾	2¾
12 NY D&Bost 4½s 46	21½	21½	21½
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	21½	21½	21½
20 Norf So W ry 5s 96	126½	126½	126½
5 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104½	104½	104½
63 Nor Pac 4s 2047	56¾	55¾	56
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	70¼	70	70¼
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 61	40	39¾	40
10 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	111¼	111¼	111½
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	106¼	106	106
3 Pac Gas & El 3¼s 66	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 68	105½	105½	105¾
1 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	107½	107½	107½
1 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	110¾	110¾	110¾
31 Para Pict 4s 55	103½	103½	103½
12 Pen P & Lt 4¼s 74	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	104¼	104½	105½
7 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104¼	104¼	104¼
22 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	88½	88½	88½
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	97¾	97¾	98¼
28 Pen RR 3½s 52	91	90¾	90¾
5 Peo GL&C 1st 5s 47	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 Peoria & East 4s 60	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	37½	37½	37½
12 Pere Marq 5s 56	3	3	3
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	65¼	65¼	65¼
5 Pere Marq 4s 56	57¾	57½	57¾
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	57½	57½	57½
2 Phila Co 4½s 61	105¾	105¾	105¾
60 Ph Ph & Chi cv 6s 49	104	104	104
7 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	5	4¾	5
13 Philippine Ry 4s 37	22½	22½	22½
6 Phillips Pet 2¾s 51	104¾	104½	104¾
5 PCC&SL 5s 75 B	106	106	106
5 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	80½	80¼	80¼
2 Portl Ry Nolil 3½s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Readg 4½s 97 A	76	75¾	75¾
2 Rem Rand 3½s 56	102⅝	103½	102½
3 Republic Steel 5½s 54	104½	104½	104½
3 Republic Steel 4½s 61	103¼	103¼	103½
3 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104	103⅞	104
38 Rio Gr W 1st 4s 39	37½	37½	37½
38 Rio Gr W cl 4s 49	11¾	11	11
3 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	47½	46	47
9 SFLtM&S 4s R&G 33	46¾	46¾	46¾
18 St L S F 5s '50 B	69¼	69¼	69¼
86 St L S F 4½s '78	10¼	10¼	10¼
24 St L S F 4½s '78 ct st	10¾	10½	10¾
6 St L S F 4s '50 A	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 St L S W rfg 5s '50	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
6 St L S W 2d 4s '89	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
6 St P E Gr Trk 4½s '47	55¾	55	55
13 SA & A Pass 4s '43	2¼	2	2
5 Seab A L 4½s 50 st	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
2 Seab A L 6s '45 ct	5½	5½	5½
21 Seab A L 4s '50 st	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Seab A L 4s '50 A ct	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
5 Seab A L rfg 4s '59	9½	9¼	9¼

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Seab-All Fla 6s '35 A ct	2¾	2¾	2¾
7 Socony-Vac 3s '64	106¼	106	106¼
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	107¼	107¼	107¼
23 Sou Pac 4½s '68	48⅜	44¾	45⅛
67 Sou Pac 4½s '81	45	44¾	44¾
39 Sou Pac 4½s '69	45	44½	44¾
26 Sou Pac rfg 4s '55	44¾	44¼	44¾
30 Sou Pac clt 4s '49	61¾	61	61¼
38 Sou Pac 3½s '46	47¾	47½	47¾
62 Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	78½	78¾	78½
10 Sou Pac SP Ter 4s '50	46¾	46¾	46¾
25 South Ry 6½s '56	82¾	82½	82¾
25 South Ry gen 6s '56	79¾	79½	79½
4 South Ry cn 5s '94	75¼	74½	75
27 South Ry gen 4s 56	86½	86½	86½
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	87¾	86¾	87
5 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	110½	110½	110½
1 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	106½	106	106
9 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	30	30	30
4 Studebaker cv 6s 45	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	107	107	
1 Texark&FlSm5½s 50	109½	109½	109½
10 Tex Corp 3s 59	87½	87½	87½
3 Tex&Pac 5s 56 D	105¼	105	105
21 Third Ave 5s 60	60	60	60
24 Third Ave 4s 60	12½	11¾	12¼
1 Toronto H&Bf 4s 46 D	47¾	47½	47½
10 Un El Mo 3¾s 71	103½	106½	
10 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	100	100	100
39 Un Pac 3½s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	104	104	104
8 Un Pac 3½s 70	96¾	96¾	96¾
24 Unit Drug 5s 53	97	96¾	97
1 U S Steel 1.90s 47	93½	93¼	93¼
2 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	101½	101¼	101½
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	97	97	
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	100	100	100
3 Va & SW cn 5s 58	100	99½	99¾
34 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	85	85	85
17 Wabash 5½s 75 asd	107	106¾	106¾
28 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	23¼	22⅞	23⅛
5 Wabash 5s 80	79	79	79
5 Wabash 5s 80 asd	22¾	22¼	22¼
2 WabashCon 3½s 41	22¾	22¼	22¾
3 Wab Oma 5½s 41 ct	24¾	24¾	24¾
3 Wabash 5s 76	24¼	24¼	24¼
3 Wabash 5s 76 asd	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Wabash 4½s 78 asd	22½	22¼	22¼
3 Warren Bros 5s 41	21¾	21¼	21¼
7 West Shore 4s 2361	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	42	42	42
1 Westch Lt 3½s 67	42	42	42
22 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Westinghouse E3¼s 51	20½	20	20½
1 Western Un 5s 51	101½	101½	101½
2 Western Un 5s 60	82	82	83
3 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	82½	83	82
1 Young S&T 3¼s 60	93¾	93¾	93¾
	100	100	100

Foreign Bonds

18 Antioquia 7s 45 A	9¾	9¾	9¾
4 Antioquia 7s 45 B	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Antioquia 7s 45 C	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	68	68	68
2 Australia 5s 55	61¼	61¼	61¼
14 Australia 5s 57	61¼	61¼	61¼
14 Australia 4½s 56	53½	53	53
11 Brazil 8s 41	23½	22¾	22¾
11 Brazil 6½s 26-57	18¼	18¼	18¼
3 Brazil 6½s 27-57	18¼	18	18
1 Brazil C Fr 6½ 57	19	19	19
1 Brisbane 5s 58	61	61	61
2 Canada 5s 52	100¾	100¼	100⅞
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6½s57asd	11¾	11¾	11⅞
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6½s61asd	11¾	11¾	11⅞
3 Chile MtgBk6s62asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Chile 6s 60	13¾	13¾	13¾
14 Chile 6s 60 asd	13¾	13½	13½
5 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 Chile 6s 61 Sept	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 Chile 6s 62	14¼	14¼	14¼
5 Chilean Mun 7s 60asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	37¾	37¾	37¾
2 Colomb 3s 70	37¼	37¼	37¼
6 Copenhag 4½s 53	29½	29½	29¾
1 Cordoba Pr 7s 42	17¼	17	17¼
2 Cuba 4½s 46	96¾	96¾	96¾
6 Denmark 6s 42	98½	98½	98½
1 Denmark 5½s 55	98½	98½	98½
2 Denmark 4½s 62	49½	49½	49½
2 Dom 1st 5½s 60 ext	26	26	26
1 Finland 6s 45	61½	61½	61½
3 Kreuger&T 5s 59ct	45	45	45
6 Medellin 4½ 6s 54	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Minas Ger 6½s 58	7¾	7½	7¾
1 Norway 6s 43	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Norway 4½s 65	70½	70½	70½
1 Norway 4s 63	46	46	46½
22 Paulista Ry 7s 42	43	43	43
2 Peru 7s 59	92	92	92
39 Peru 1st 6s 60	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	7	7	7
4 Poland 4½s 63 asd	7	7	7
1 Poland 4½s 63 asd	5¾	5¾	5¾
15 Rio de Jan 8s 46	5½	5½	5½
16 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	8½	8½	8½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	9	9	9
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	9	9	9
1 Rio Gr do Sul 5s 46	9	9	9
1 Sao Paul City 6½s 57	10	10	10
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	32½	32½	32½
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	24½	24½	24½
2 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Serbs Cts Sl 7s 62	4	4	4
2 Urug 4½s 4½s 78	4	4	4
4 Warsaw C 4½s 58asd	5½	5½	5½

Total bond sales today (in dollars) 5,966,500. Previous day 7,317,050. Wek ago 7,618,500. Jan. 1 to date 2,031,988,250. Year ago 1,607,108,425. Two years ago 2,001,199,525.

Metals Group Offers Service

CLEVELAND—The American Society for Metals has announced a free technical information and advisory service to companies engaged in war production work involving metals. Announcement was made by W. H. Eisenman, Secretary of the Society from the national headquarters here.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	108.41	24.94	13.56
Net change	+.20	+.35	+.04
Previous close	108.21	24.59	13.60
1941 high	123.59	30.98	20.68
1941 low	108.21	24.25	13.56

*Preliminary.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8⅞	9⅛
American Hardware Co	16¾	18¾
American Manufacturing	21	25
American Manufac 5 pf	80	84
American Wringer Co		6½
†Amoskeag Company	20	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73	..
Appleton Company	27	30
Appleton Company 7 pf	100	111½
Arlington Mills		2½
Arnold Print Works	39	42
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	93	96
Automobile BankingCorp A	21	23
Automobile BankingCorp pf		1½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	14	16
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	18¾	20¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	103½	106½
Berkshire Fine Spin 85 pf

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,200,000
Previous day's sales 1,313,400
1941 volume to date 154,574,032
1940 volume to date 198,652,473

Stock Market Uneven After Early Upturn

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Further recoveries spotted today's stock market but trends eventually turned a bit indefinite along with the war and business news.

Gains of fractions to a point or so were well distributed in the forenoon among steels, motors, rails, coppers, aircrafts, rubbers, mail orders and specialties. These were reduced or replaced with declines in some cases near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,200,000 shares.

There were numerous slowdowns during the attempted upswing, but sizable blocks of low-priced stocks, apparently in the tax-selling class, kept volume relatively large.

The fact the market recently had fallen to a new bottom since the spring of 1938, brokers said, brought in some short covering and new buying on the theory a technical "correction" was in the offing. Bulletins from Far Eastern battle lines were sufficiently depressing to offset optimistic reports from Russia and Africa.

Stocks attracting support at one time or another included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Santa Fe, Great Northern, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, Allied Chemical, American Smelting, and Phelps Dodge.

American Can and Union Pacific touched new lows for the move. Hesitant were Westinghouse, U. S. Gypsum, Standard Oil (N. J.), American Telephone, Johns-Manville, and International Nickel.

Acting well in the curb were Gulf Oil, Brewster Aero, Humble Oil, and Pennroad.

The bond market worked irregularly higher today.

Gains ranged to more than a point but there were enough similar losses to give the list a spotty appearance near the end of the session.

Helping to support a rise, analysts said, was the fact quotations have considerable ground to make up after last week's war-inspired losses.

Among the gainers were Rock Island general 4s of '88, Nickel Plate 5½s, United Drug 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Portland General Electric 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F," Commercial Mackay incomes of '69 with warrants, and International Telephone 5s.

Marked down a trifle were Laclede Gas 5½s, Frisco 4½s, N. Y. Central 5s, St. Paul 5s and Texas Corp. 3s of '59.

In the foreign group Cuba 4½s of '49 dropped around 3 points on moderately heavy volume. Improvement was noted in Poland 4½sof '63, Australia 4½s and Chile 6s of '60.

U. S. Governments varied only a few 32nds of a point.

Carloadings Drop 3.1 P. C. Further In Dec. 13 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 807,225 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Dec. 13.

This was a decrease of 26,150 cars, or 3.1 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 70,885 cars, or 9.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 129,093 cars, or 19 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Wk.	Last Wk.	Incr. Or Yr. Ago
Miscellaneous freight	371,621	17,225	51,722
Less-than-carlot freight	152,741	13,679	1878
Coal	154,910	4,392	5,231
Grain and grain products	41,533	11,221	8,477
Livestock	13,841	790	114
Forest products	42,377	1,372	2,759
Ore	16,173	119,914	2,703
Coke	14,029	915	757

†Decrease

Living Costs Rise 0.7 P. C. in Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—Labor Department statisticians reported that living costs of moderate-income families rose 0.7 per cent from October 15 to November 15.

No figures were available on changes in living costs since the United States entered the war, but from the outbreak of war in Europe to November 15 the average increase in living costs was 11.8 per cent. This brought the index of cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers to the highest point since December 1930.

For large cities the percentage of increase, average of all items, was given as: Boston, 1.4; Buffalo, 0.8; New York, 0.6; Baltimore, 0.8; Savannah, 0.4; Washington, D. C., 0.1; Birmingham, 1.5.

Railroad Earnings Show Good Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 89 Class I railroads had estimated operating revenues of $373,511,353 in November, compared with $309,014,147 in November, 1940, and $325,431,277 in November, 1930.

The 89 reporting carriers, the association said, represented 82.3 per cent of total operating revenues of the industry.

Freight revenues of the 89 carriers in November amounted to $314,001,216, compared with $258,010,922 in November, 1940, and $254,223,762 in November, 1930.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	7	48¼	48	48¼	Dec18
51¾	43⅜	Acme Steel (4)	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ¾
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	19	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
24¼	18½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	18½	18½	18½	Dec17
15⅞	9¾	Addressog (1)	4	10	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	39	37⅛	36½	37⅛	+1⅛
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec17
5	1⅜	Alaska Juneau	29	2	1⅞	1⅞	
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	9	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
10⅜	3¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	10	4⅜	4	4	
21½	12	Alleghany pr pf	1	12¼	12½	12¼	Dec18
23⅝	17¼	Alleg Lud (2½g)	16	20⅞	20½	20½	+ ⅜
11¼	5¼	Allen Indust (1)	*11	5½	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
167½	138	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	18	140	138	139½	+1½
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	2	11	11	11	— ½
14⅜	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	7	12⅜	11⅝	12	— ⅛
9	5	Allied Stores	30	5⅞	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
87	71⅞	Allied Str pf (5)	2	80	80	80	— ⅛
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	41	27½	26⅝	27	
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	Dec18
1⅜	¼	Amal Leather	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20	10	AmalLea pf 1½k	2	15½	15½	15½	Dec18
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	55½	55	55	— ½
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	2	21	20½	21	+ ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	2	45⅞	45¾	45⅞	— ⅛
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .30g	1	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
8¼	2½	Am Bosch	2	4	4	4	Dec18
39	26½	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	23	28¼	27½	27½	— ¾
3	1	Am Cable & R	15	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
95¼	64½	Am Can (4)	31	65⅜	64	64½	— ⅞
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	5	177¾	176¾	176¾	Dec18
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	10	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	5	66¾	66½	66¾	+1½
23½	16½	Am Ch & C (2g)	12	18¾	18¾	18¾	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	N'v 13
121	96	Am Chicle (4a)	2	97½	97½	97½	+1½
8¾	4¾	Am Col'type(.60)	3	5½	5½	5½	Dec18
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	8	7⅞	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	4	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅜	Am Encaus Til	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	Dec18
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec13
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	8	¼	¼	¼	
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½k	2	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	3	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
3⅞	1⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	4	30½	30	30	— ½
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Dec18
51¼	43	Am Home(2.40a)	16	45½	45	45	— ½
2⅛	1¼	Am Ice	2	1½	1½	1½	
30½	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
4¼	2¾	Am Internat'l	16	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
13¼	7	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	7	7	Dec17
50	40	Am In Ill pf(2½)	2	40	40	40	
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	12	9¼	8¾	8⅞	
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	2	82	82	82	+ ½
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.94g)	14	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅛
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	4	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
3¼	⅛	Am Power & Lt	36	⅜	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
46¾	22	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	16	22¾	21⅞	21⅞	—1⅛
39	17½	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	15	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	190	4	3¾	3⅞	
15⅛	8	Am Roll M (1.40)	27	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (1½g)	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
10⅜	6	Am Seating (1g)	4	7	7	7	Dec18
45⅜	33⅝	Am Smelt (3½g)	35	39⅞	38½	39⅞	+1¾
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	143¼	143¼	143¼	Dec17
54	29⅞	Am Snuff (3¼g)	8	31½	30	31¼	+1
28½	15⅜	Am Stl Fd 1½g	53	17¾	17	17½	+ ⅝
11½	8½	Am Stores (¾g)	4	9⅛	9⅛	9	
13½	7¾	Am Stove (1.20)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Dec17
22⅜	13	Am Sug R (½g)	24	20⅛	19	19⅞	+ ⅜
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	93½	92½	93½	+1¾
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	
168¾	125	Am Tel & Tel (9)	78	125⅞	125	125	— ⅝
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	25	47	45¾	46	+ ⅞
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B 4½g	42	47¾	46½	47	+ ½
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	2	143	143	143	Dec10
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	15	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
29½	23½	Am Viscose (1g)	35	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ¾
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	113	113	113	Dec15
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	35	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
99⅛	66	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	66	66	66	Dec16
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	4	70⅜	70¼	70¼	— ¼
8	2⅜	Am Zinc L & S	3	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
56¾	46½	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Dec16
30	22½	Anaconda (2½g)	92	26⅝	26½	26⅜	+ ¼
17¼	11½	Anchor H (.90g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	2	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	—1⅞
112½	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	110	110	Dec18
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	15	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
70¾	47½	Arm Ill ppf (3k)	6	58	58	58	Dec18
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Dec 4
54⅜	22¼	Armstron' C 2¼g	20	23⅜	22½	23⅜	+1⅛
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¾g)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	Dec18
10⅜	5½	Assd Dry Goods	2	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	78	78	78	—1½
102½	76½	As D 2pf (19¾k)	1	76½	76½	76½	Dec18
35½	21⅞	Associates (2a)	2	22	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	90	25½	24⅛	25⅜	+1⅛
70¼	53⅝	Atch T&S Fpf (5	4	58	57⅝	57⅝	
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	36	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅜
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	33	33	33	
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	43	43	43	
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	12	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	Dec16
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (1½g)	15	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	49¼	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅜
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	2	68½	69	69	+ ½
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Dec17
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	27	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛

B

19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	19	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅜
5⅝	2⅞	Balt & Ohio	42	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	16	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
8½	3½	Bangor & Ar	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
13½	7	Barber As ⅛e)	10	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅝
9⅞	6¾	Barker Bros ½g	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	30	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	13⅜	Bath I W (.75½g)	8	17¼	17	17	Dec18
31⅜	17¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	3	18½	18	18½	+ ¾
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22¼	22	22	Dec18
104½	102¾	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	102⅞	102⅞	Dec 9
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	Dec18
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)					
41½	32⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	29	38¾	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅞
20⅝	11	Benef Ind (1.70g)	19	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	Dec11
24¾	21¼	Best & Co (1.60a)	6	21¾	20½	20¾	— ½
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	55	60	59	59⅛	+ ⅛
131½	116	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	117	117	117	— ½
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	1	24½	24½	24½	
23⅞	16	Black & D(1.80g)	5	16⅝	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	21	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	2	15½	15	15½	Dec17
24½	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	14	19	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
33	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	8	30⅛	29½	29¾	— ⅜
23⅜	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	18⅜	18½	18½	
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	11	20	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	31	20½	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Dec18
39⅝	29	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30	30	30	Dec16
17¼	17	Brewing C(new)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Dec17
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
25⅜	15⅛	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	15	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
41	24	Briggs & S (3)	2	24	24	24	Dec18
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	7	43½	43	43	— ½
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	1¼	Bkly-Man Tr	3	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	11	7¾	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
23½	12½	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	10	13½	13	13	— ⅛
12⅜	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	10	2⅝	2½	2½	
8½	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	5	6½	6	6	
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	3	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
35⅜	24	Bulova Watch 2a	6	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	4	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
56⅜	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	53	53	53	Dec16
9⅜	6	Burr Add (.70g)	42	6½	6	6	
4¼	1⅜	Bush Terminal	2	2¼	2½	2¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
23	18½	But Bros pf (1½)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	3	7	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅜

C

24⅜	15⅜	Calif Pack (1½)	5	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅝
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54½	54½	54½	N'v 13
1½	½	Callahan Z-Lead	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	7	12⅛	11⅞	12½	+ ½
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	2	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Canadian Pacific	44	3¼	3½	3½	
39⅞	33	Cannon Mills (2)	3	34	34	34	
3⅜	1¾	Capital Ad A	4	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	4	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	
3½	2½	Carr & Gen .225g*18		2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	9	61⅜	60½	60½	+ ½
50⅝	38¼	Caterpil Tr (2)	28	37½	36¾	37½	+ ⅞
29¾	18½	Celanese (2g)	25	19½	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
10½	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	12	6½	6	6	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	3	17⅛	16⅝	17¼	
3½	1⅜	Cent Foundry	16	1⅝	1½	1½	
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	10	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
17	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	8	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
4	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
34½	25	Cerro de Pas (4)	21	27¼	26⅜	26⅜	— ¼
5⅝	1½	Cert-teed Prod	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Dec18
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1¾g	1	17½	17½	17½	Dec17
22½	15½	Cham P&F (1g)	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
18	5⅞	Checker Cab	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec17
44¼	31⅞	Ches & Ohio (3a)	43	32⅞	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	Dec 1
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	29	3¼	3⅛	3¼	Dec18
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	¾	¾	¾	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	7	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	3½	Chi Great W pf	3	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
8¼	3¾	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (2g)	4	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
44½	37½	Chi P T ev pf (3)	1	40	40	40	Dec18
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	Dec17
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9⅜	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Dec17
14¾	10⅜	Chickasha (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
3	1	Childs Co	19	1⅛	1	1	
72½	42½	Chrysler (6g)	205	44	42½	42¾	— ⅝
10⅜	8	City I & F (1.20)	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
4½	2½	City Stores	6	3¼	2¾	2¾	Dec18
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	4	30	30	30	Dec18
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	1	26½	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅞
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	13	40¼	39½	39½	+ ¼
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	5	35½	34⅜	35½	+ ⅝
106	84	Coca-Cola (5g)	4	85¼	84½	84½	— ½
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	5	63	62	62	+1
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅝a)	14	12⅜	11⅜	12	
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101	101	101	Dec17
30¼	12½	Collins & A (3g)	3	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	4	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	15	9	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	24	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	1	Col G&E (.10g)	130	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	45⅜	44¼	45¼	+1½
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	7	23¾	23¾	23¾	Dec16
83	69¾	Col Carb (4.70g)	1	70	70	70	
31	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	55	18½	16⅞	17¾	+1
104⅜	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	N'v 17
37⅞	19⅛	Comi Inv Tr (3)	75	21	19½	20½	+1
110	102½	Com T ev pf(4¼)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104½	Dec18
11⅞	7⅜	Com'th & South	254	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
65⅜	40	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	41½	41	41	
30½	20	Com Edis (1.80)	89	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
4	2¼	Conde Nast(½g)	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec18
18¾	13¾	Congoleum (1a)	14	14¼	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
23⅜	18¼	Cons Aire (.4g)	54	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	10	Consol Cig (1½g)	5	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅞	Cons Cop (¾g)	15	5⅜	6¼	6¼	
23⅜	11⅜	Cons Ed (1.80g)	248	12⅛	11¾	12	
107⅜	82½	Cons Ed pf (5)	8	83½	83	83¼	+ ¼
1¼	¼	Con Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11	7⅛	Cons Film pf(1k)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	2	1½	1½	1½	
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	14	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
9¾	3¾	Cop RR Cuba pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	5	4	4	4	+ ⅜
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¾
106⅜	98½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	98½	98½	98½	Dec17
16½	11	Container (1½g)	15	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
5¼	2¼	Cont Baking	11	2½	2¼	2⅜	
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	1	111¾	110	111⅜	
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	102	102	102	+1½
40½	24¼	Cont Can (2)	34	26	24½	24¼	+1
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	11	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	41	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
4½	2⅜	Cont Mot .10g)	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	
27½	17⅜	Cont Oil Del (1)	17	26⅜	26	26	— ¼
23½	15½	Cont Stl (2½g)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Dec18
18⅞	9¾	Cop'weld S (.80)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	
56¾	50	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	50	50	50	Dec18
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	15	50⅝	49⅞	50	
47⅜	27⅞	Coty Inc (⅛g)	2	3	3	3	
⅞	⅜	Coty Internat'l	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	
19⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	24	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
19	12¾	C of Wheat(1.60)	4	13

Commerce and Finance

Wartime Price-Control Measure Laden With Stringent Proposals

Business and Industry

U. S. Income In '42 Placed At 120 Billion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The present outlook is that the annual national income this year will be approximately $100,000,000,000 despite the indicated decline in the national income during November and December, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

This, continues the service, will be the first time in history that the national income has reached the $100,000,000,000 mark. Despite this high total, the prospect is that the national income in 1942 will show a further increase. It is possible that the nationl income in 1942 will rise to $120,000,000,000.

Income Expands

This estimate is based on the assumption that industrial activity next year will average at approximately the record high rate reached in October, that the volume of agricultural products marketed next year will be the same as in 1941 and that prices will rise at the same rate next year as they have risen this year.

Expanding for the eighth consecutive month, the national income produced in the United States in October reached the record high figure of $10,502,000,000, according to the Institute. This compared with $9,903,000,000 in September and with the 1941 low of $6,535,000,000 in February. The national income in October was 33 per cent larger than in the corresponding month last year, when it amounted to $7,897,000,000.

The national income during the first 10 months amounted to $81,544,000,000 this year as compared with $61,535,000,000 last year, an increase of 32.5 per cent. The national income in the first 10 months of this year was larger than the income for any full year since 1929 and it equaled the annual 1929 income of $83,365,000,000.

October High Month

It is probable that the national income passed the peak for the year in October. Preliminary information indicates that some recession occurred in November. Although industrial activity was maintained at a high rate in November and the price level remained firm, it may be assumed that there was the usual seasonal curtailment in the shipments of agricultural products. It is possible that the national income declined from $10,502,000,000 in October to $9,792,000,000 in November.

The national income is likely to show a further decrease in December. Shipments of agricultural products are likely to continue their seasonal decline and it does not seem probable that this decrease will be offset by expansion of industrial activity or by a rise in commodity prices. The national income in December may be tentatively estimated at $9,384,000,000.

House Bill Proposes Presidential Control Of Wire Facilities

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation to permit President Roosevelt to take control of telephone and telegraph facilities during the war has been approved by the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Members said that the authority, similar to that already enacted for radio, would continue until six months after the end of the war, or until Congress by resolution ended the emergency.

They said that the measure was designed primarily to give the Government priorities where necessary over the use of telephone lines.

Rep. Boren (D), of Oklahoma, said that in his opinion, however, there was "no question" but that the legislation would empower the Communications Commission to "actually take over and manage" all wire communications facilities, including the leased wires and transmitting equipment of press services.

"I personally feel there is no justification," Mr. Boren said, "for giving the FCC that broad a power. I am anxious to do whatever is essential to the military program, but I feel that this goes beyond any possible necessity."

Business Loans Resume Uptrend

WASHINGTON (AP) — Business loans of banks turned upward again in the first week of the war.

After three weeks of consecutive declines, commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks 101 leading cities increased $82,000,000 in the week ended December 10, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

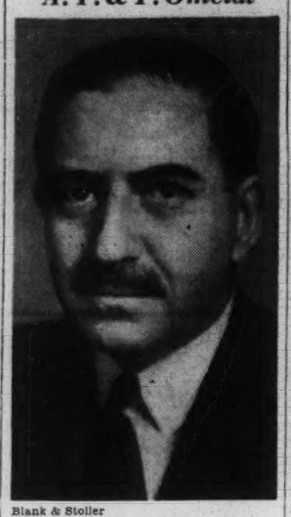
Prior to this period, these loans had been rising steadily since the beginning of the defense program, and the $6,675,000,000 total of these loans in the 101 cities on December 10 was $1,683,000,000 higher than it was a year ago.

Installment Credit Firms Must Register by Jan. 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board has warned all businessmen giving installment credit to customers to register by Jan. 1.

Failure to file a registration will make it illegal for them to extend installment credit after that date. The filing may be made at the nearest Federal Reserve Bank or branch.

A. T. & T. Official



Blank & Stoller

Carroll O. Bickelhaupt

Elected a vice-president by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. with special duties on national defense matters. Mr. Bickelhaupt has been with the Bell System for 30 years and since 1930 has been an assistant vice-president of A. T. & T. He commanded a Signal Corps battalion in the first World War and is a Colonel in the Signal Corps Reserve.

Cherry Celebrates 50 Years in Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 19—Walter L. Cherry, President of Cherry-Burrell Corporation, leading dairy machinery and supply company, is today celebrating his golden business anniversary. A testimonial dinner in his honor is being given by his business associates in recognition of 50 years of service.

Mr. Cherry entered his father's business, the J. G. Cherry Company, on Dec. 19, 1891. This business had been founded on the manufacture of a then revolutionary jacketed cream can with a float which prevented the churning of the cream by the jolting of the farm wagons which then hauled cream to market.

Mr. Cherry became president of his father's company in 1899, and in 1928 when the J. G. Cherry Company was merged into Cherry-Burrell Corporation, he was elected president of the new company.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec wheat				
Chicago	1.23½	1.22⅞	1.22⅞	1.23½
Minneapolis			1.16⅜	1.16⅞
Kansas City	1.17⅜	1.17	1.17	1.17⅝
Winnipeg	.74¼	.73⅞	.74	73⅞
May wheat				
Chicago	1.26⅜	1.25½	1.25⅝	1.26⅛
Minneapolis	1.21⅜	1.20¾	1.21	1.21⅛
Kansas City	1.20⅜	1.19⅞	1.20	1.20⅜
Winnipeg	.78	.77¾	.77¾	.77¾
July wheat				
Chicago	1.27½	1.26⅜	1.26⅜	1.26⅞
Minneapolis	1.22½	1.22	1.22½	1.22⅝
Kansas City	1.21	1.20	1.20½	1.20⅞
Wininpeg	.79⅛	.78⅞	.78⅞	.78⅝
Dec. corn				
Chicago	.78½	.77¾	.77¾	.78⅛
Kansas City			.72⅜	.72⅝
May corn				
Chicago	.83½	.82¾	.82¾	.83⅜
Kansas City	.79⅛	.78½	.78½	.79⅛
Dec. oats				
Chicago	.53½	.53	.53	.53¼
Minneapolis			.53½	.53⅛
Winipeg	.47⅝	.47⅜	.47⅜	.47⅝
Rye, Chicago				
Dec.	.67⅜	.66⅝	.66⅝	.67⅛
May	.73⅛	.72¾	.72⅞	.73⅛
July	.75⅛	.74⅝	.74⅝	.75⅝

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	16.92	16.96	16.85	16.86	16.81
May	17.05	17.09	16.99	17.01	16.96
July	17.08	17.13	17.02	17.06	17.01
October	17.03	17.12	17.03	17.06	16.97
December	....	....	....	17.05b	17.07

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.				15.00b	15.00
March	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00b	15.00
June				15.00b	15.00

b—Bid.

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	1.67¾	1.68	1.66½	1.66½	1.67
May	1.75	1.75	1.73⅝	1.73⅝	1.74⅛
July	1.75¾	1.75¾	1.74⅛	1.74¼	1.74⅜

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	....	....	....	9.77	9.77
January	....	....	....	9.95	9.95
March	....	....	....	11.32	11.32
May	....	....	....	11.52	11.52
July	....	....	....	11.72	11.72

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5b	96.5
May	95.5	95.5	95k.	95.5b	96.5
July	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5b	96.0

Tops

March	127.8	127.8	127.8	127.8b	127.8
May	127.8	127.8	127.8	127.8b	127.8
July	17.8	127.8	127.8	127.8b	127.8

b—Bid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.16	6.17	6.15	6.17b	6.16

b—Bid

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.44	8.44	8.38	8.38	8.42
May	8.44	8.45	8.37	8.38b	8.24

b—Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Dec.	32.40	32.40	32.35	32.35	32.50
*Jan.	32.55	32.55	32.40	32.45	32.70
*Feb.	32.75	32.85	32.70	32.75	33.00
*March	33.00	33.00	32.90	32.95	33.20

Eggs

†Dec.	32.00	32.60	32.00	32.50	32.00
†Jan.	31.00	31.40	30.50	31.20	31.05

*S.s. †R.s.

Potatoes

Jan.	2.70	2.91	2.70	2.77	2.98
March	3.15	3.20	3.09	3.10	2.98

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Senate Group Offers Strong Control Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Sure-fire Senate controversy at the start of the New Year was promised today over a strong wartime price control bill which turned up with a full set of enforcement teeth to replace the ones previously extracted by the House.

Given tentative approval by a Senate banking subcommittee yesterday was a measure to license an estimated 2,000,000 retailers and wholesalers, set up a single price administrator, and put a tighter rein on farm prices.

Although final recommendation on the touchy farm product price question remained for another subcommittee hearing Jan. 2, the proposal-struck sparks from Senator Russell (D) of Georgia, who promised that a "real fight" would be made by "friends of the farmer" in both Senate and House.

Taft Opposes Plan

And Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio balked at the plan to center price-fixing powers in one man—who presumably would be Leon Henderson, now Price Administrator. Senator Taft said he would ask for a board to administer the law.

The disputes will not come until after the holidays, for Senator Brown (D) of Michigan, chairman of the subcommittee, said the completed draft would not reach the Senate floor until Jan. 5.

The one-man control provision suspended a House-approved plan for a five-member board. A section rejected by the House, providing that persons who pay more than the legal price for any commodity might sue to recover triple the overcharge, was restored by the Senate subcommittee.

"We have a much stronger bill than the one passed by the House," Senator Brown said, adding that he expected the Senate to approve most of the provisions, including the licensing of businesses affected by price ceilings which Mr. Henderson advocated as the simplest method of price-ceiling enforcement.

Former President Herbert Hoover and numerous trade groups have opposed any general licensing policy. Mr. Hoover said the power to suspend or revoke licenses would give officials a "life and death" control over business.

Senator Brown said he believed this danger had been eliminated through a provision requiring the price Administrator to bring court action to suspend a license to do business and limiting this action to second-offense cases.

The House struck all license provisions from the bill while the Senate subcommittee refused a request of Mr. Henderson for the right to act without appealing to courts.

Measure Revised

Protests that House provisions covering farm prices would permit the cost of living to soar caused the Senate subcommittee to revise this section of the House measure.

The House voted to prohibit controls on farm products until prices reached the highest of these three alternatives: Average market prices on October 1; 110 per cent of parity prices determined by the Agriculture Department; or market price averages from 1919-29.

The Senate group accepted the October 1 limitation yesterday but knocked out the 1919-29 average. Senator Brown said the group was undecided about even parity or 110 per cent of parity for the second alternative. A parity price is one computed to give a farm product the same relative purchasing power it had in the period 1909-1914. The House approved increases of 10 per cent above that level before controls could apply.

U. S. Debt Jumps To $56,932,508,688

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal debt jumped up $1,579,310,551 Monday, the largest single increase since the World War, the Treasury disclosed.

The increase, attributable to final recording of a recent sale of bonds, brought the Treasury debt to the record figure of $56,932,508,688. This left the Treasury with only about $8,000,000,000 borrowing authority before the current statutory limit of $65,000,000,000 is reached.

The huge bond sale represented about one month's defense expenditures. The Treasury is planning similar borrowing operations at the approximate rate of one every two months to supplement the billions of dollars also to be raised from the sale of defense savings bonds and taxes.

The Treasury said that in the first five and a half months of the fiscal year which began July 1 it spent $10,180,099,212 and took in $3,503,002,398 in taxes. This left a deficit of $6,677,096,814 to be met by borrowed funds.

Willys-Overland Shows Good Profit for Year

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., concluded its fiscal year, ended Sept. 30, with a consolidated net profit of $809,258, compared with a net loss of $873,115 in the previous year, President Joseph W. Frazer reported.

Earnings equaled $2.71 a share on 298,692 shares of six per cent convertible cumulative preferred stock outstanding on which dividend arrearages amounted to $2.10 a share as of Sept. 30.

Consolidated net sales for the year totaled $21,781,445, an increase of 49.4 per cent over sales in 1940. Willys-Overland's defense contracts total more than $75,000,000.

Instances Seen Where U. S. Restricted All-Out War Effort

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It may seem carping or unpatriotic to criticize "the Government" now that the United States is in the war. But many people in Wall Street, including some who conserved their supply of indignation against the New Deal in those far-away days when political criticism was the small-talk of the street, are beginning to feel a little worried over whether the Government is in the mood to go as all-out for defense as the public.

The Far Eastern situation has provided at least several instances, leaving aside the inquiry into Pearl Harbor.

For one, the country apparently overwhelmed the authorities in its patriotic rush to buy defense bonds. A survey by the American Bankers' Association shows that sales are up around 177 per cent since the war started; i. e., they have not merely doubled but nearly tripled. The authorities were caught short. There weren't enough bonds or stamps to meet the demand.

Such a criticism may seem captious except that there has been previous criticism from several money-handling sources, of the Treasury's apparently lukewarm attitude toward pushing these sales. Insurance companies have been organized for some time to go. Many large employers have been ready to go ahead on their own initiative. Radio networks and independent stations have been plugging the bonds. The Treasury seems to have been preoccupied with its programs for heavier taxes.

OPM Criticized

The other current criticism concerns tin and the OPM. Although the United States now has a year's tin or more on hand—no one knows the stocks exactly—tin is still going into the manufacture of such nonessentials as tubes for toothpaste and shaving cream, beer cans, and cans for dog food. OPM's step this week in taking over control of all tin supplies, and making Defense Metals Corporation the sole buyer and distributor of tin is not yet an answer to this, and even if it were, it is late.

There can hardly be a shadow of a doubt that if the American consumer were suddenly called upon to do without these luxuries he would be only too willing to accept substitutes or go without. They are luxuries because, presumably, all future tin supplies must be convoyed by the Navy, which is not likely to relish the task of convoying ships so that beer can be put in cans instead of in glass.

This comparatively minor issue develops a disproportionate amount of heat here in what remains of the metal trades because it calls to mind a good many previous Washington delays in connection with the Far Eastern situation.

On the matter of embargoing war materials like scrap steel and oil to Japan, the public was far ahead of the Washington authorities, as the polls indicated. Two and a half years ago Congress sluggishly voted a paltry $100,000,000 for stockpiling of raw materials, mostly from the Far East, and limited the outlay to $25,000,000 a year; nor did the Administration press the matter. Only when shipping was short and prices up did Washington get busy. Even then many import items were moved with the greatest deliberation.

Tin happened to be brought in with greater speed because it provides a desirable ballast for many other cargoes. But the silk trade for a year before last August put intermittent pressure on Washington to step up its silk imports, for obvious reasons, but with such little success that the August embargo caught the country extremely short on silk.

Defense Metals Corporation scored a coup with its timely large purchase of Chinese wolframite (tungsten ore) but on the other hand Defense Rubber Corporation, despite repeated warnings from the fire insurance industry, allowed more than 15,000 tons of inflammable rubber to go up in the Fall River fire this autumn for lack of adequate fire protection, and the big Brooklyn dock fire of September revealed astonishing negligence.

Constructive Criticism

After his Tuesday testimony in the Senate on the Price Control bill, ex-President Hoover was informally reported as believing it was the duty of a political minority in war time to keep silent on war policy and strategy, but to maintain continuous constructive criticism of the economic side of the government's war program.

This appears to be the British policy, and it seems to have borne fruits. The story of the complacency of the British Government during the first nine months of the war is now history. Its first wartime budget, in March 1940, was sharply criticized in the City of London and by the leading London papers, not for its severity but for its leniency. It appears to have been public opinion which finally forced the British government to adopt several major wartime policies, including the rationing of food and clothing, the drastic cutting of civilian output, and its concentration in "nuclear" plants.

The OPM has been, almost since inception, under severe criticism from left-wing publications for an alleged 'business-as-usual' attitude arising out of the peacetime business ties of dollar-a-year men. Such criticism is now appearing from other sources, including the armed forces and the Administration, and another "reorganization" of this perhaps somewhat muscle-bound agency is now being talked.

It has been said that in the "managerial revolution" allegedly on its way in this country, Congress is too unwieldy and partisan a body for effective service. However, there are indications that bureaus, commissions, departments and offices can also be unwieldy and slow. The problems of economic war planning are, admittedly, huge and almost infinitely complicated, as witness OPM's difficulties in switching from priorities to allocations. But it looks as though for a while at least the public, to judge by enlistments and defense bond sales, may be well ahead of the government in many things.

The whole situation is rather ironical. For years the New Deal administration has appeared, at least to Wall Street, to be pushing in many directions far beyond its mandate from the people, as in the interpretation of the Utility Act of 1935, the Wagner Act, and the federal securities laws. But it is also ironic for men in or near Wall Street to be criticising Washington for not going far enough.

Chicago Grain Dealers Hard Hit By Wartime Censorship of Weather

CHICAGO (AP) — Weather map readers on the Chicago Board of Trade, where almost every grain dealer is an amateur weather expert, have had the shock of their lives.

Because of wartime censorship, there's no weather map

Thus, World War II has dealt its cruelest blow so far to the grain trade.

For years market men have accustomed themselves to scanning the huge frosted glass map near the trading floor each morning before going to work. Studying chalked figures showing moisture, temperature, wind and barometric readings, they have been able to form ideas about weather probabilities and crop conditions throughout the grain belt to guide them in their futures trading.

Now the map is blank, the lights above it darkened. There's a little typed notice reading: "Owing to the value of weather reports and forecasts to unfriendly powers, the Weather Bureau at the request of military authorities, has curtailed, etc., etc."

However, the Weather Bureau still is giving out limited information about temperatures and precipitation and 24-hour period forecasts.

Grain men who have been in the habit of finding on the map the full uncensored story of precipitation in important cereal producing areas, with temperatures written in red, must now depend on private weather reports, which in the past have been gathered only on a small scale. An expansion of this private service is expected.

Weather still will influence prices, grain men said, although at times in recent years it has been subordinated to domestic and international political developments.

New Freight Cars in Use Substantially Above 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — New freight cars installed in service by Class I railroads in the first 11 months of 1941 totaled 72,440 compared with 59,473 put in service in the corresponding period last year, the Association of American Railroads announced.

Of the total number of new freight cars installed in the 11 months period this year, there were 39,205 box, 28,786 coal, 1,682 flat, 2,007 refrigerator, 145 stock and 615 miscellaneous cars.

New locomotives installed in service in the first 11 months of 1941 totaled 557, of which 136 were steam and 421 electric and Diesel. Installed in the first 11 months last year were 367 new locomotives, of which 104 were steam and 263 electric and Diesel.

Chain Store Sales Show Further Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Dollar sales of chain store companies in November, as compiled by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc., show the following percentage changes from the corresponding periods of last year:

	Dollar Sales Nov., 1941	—P. C. Chg— Nov.	11 Mos.
Jewel Tea Co. Inc	$3,771,057	+44.7	+38.2
Bond Stores, Inc.	5,349,021	+33.2	+43.6
Colonial Stores, Inc	6,438,319*	+30.1*	+25.2*
Rose's 5, 10 25c	734,623	+29.7	+26.0
Safeway Stores, Inc	41,000,670*	+27.8*	+15.9*
Edison Bros. Strs	2,736,164	+26.7	+20.9
National Tea Co.	6,117,950*	+23.4*	+15.1*
Kroger Groc Bak	24,806,909*	+23.5*	+16.3*
Sears, Roebuck	88,963,972	+21.3	+30.4†
Western Auto Sup	6,379,000	+20.3	+32.5
Lerner Stores Corp	4,217,723	+20.2	+16.2†
J. C. Penney Co.	40,415,635	+19.7	+22.9
Lane Bryant, Inc.	1,589,442	+19.6	+22.5
Spiegel, Inc.	7,301,247	+19.6	+ 5.4
InterstateDeptStrs	3,089,671	+19.3	+34.1†
Kennedy's, Inc.	835,694	+17.8	+23.3†
MontgomeryWard	63,344,711	+16.0	+33.9†
Walgreen Co.	7,141,695	+15.9	+13.1
Melville Shoe Corp	3,966,742	+14.9	+15.0
G. C. Murphy Co.	5,808,305	+14.8	+18.7
McCrory Strs Corp	4,854,915	+14.7	+14.2
W. T. Grant Co.	12,169,948	+14.5	+15.0
McLellan Strs Co.	2,435,880	+14.1	+16.0†
Neisner Bros., Inc.	2,400,521	+13.8	+15.2
F. W. Woolworth	33,775,851	+13.7	+12.0
Peoples Drug Strs	2,340,424	+12.0	+15.2
S. S. Kresge Co.	15,947,758	+11.8	+11.2
H. L. Green Co. Inc	4,895,204	+11.8	+12.1†
J. J. Newberry Co.	5,522,951	+11.8	+14.1
S. H. Kress & Co.	8,458,093	+10.4	+15.8
M. H. Fishman Co.,	480,739	+10.1	+12.2
Un Premier Food S	2,831,165*	+ 6.2*	+15.9*
Schiff Company	1,260,106	+ 5.6	+12.4
Cons Retail Strs	1,009,979	+ 5.7	+15.7
Un Premier Fd S	2,831,165*	+ 6.2*	+15.9*
Crown Drug Co	778,699	+ 2.4	+ 0.6†
Sterchi Bro Strs Inc	522,563	— 4.7	+18.6

*Nearest comparable period, company does not report by months.
†Ten months.
‡Two months.

Acre Yields Highest In U. S. History

WASHINGTON (AP)—In its final report of the season, the Agriculture Department said that aggregate production of all crops this year was of a near-record volume, although the harvested acreage was 7 per cent smaller than the 1932 peak acreage.

Acre yields, the department reported, were the highest on record, averaging two per cent above 1940 and 21 per cent above the 1923-32 average. Losses from crop failures were said to have been the lowest in more than 10 years.

Production High

This year's total production of all crops was said to have been 11 per cent in excess of the 1923-32 average. In comparison, aggregate production last year was 8 per cent above the pre-drought level, while the hightest output—in 1937—was 12.6 per cent above that level.

The 1941 harvest included reduced crops of cotton and tobacco and slightly below average crops of potatoes and sweet potatoes, but large production of nearly all other groups of crops. Only five cotton crops in 30 years have been smaller, but tobacco was only moderately below average.

Total grain production was larger than in other seasons since 1920. New production records were established for hay and forage crops as a group, for fruits and for vegetables other than potatoes and sweet potatoes.

The list of individual crops which exceeded previous production records included barley, grain sorghums, sweet sorghum for forage, beans, soybeans, oranges, the principal vegetables grown for canning, carrots, celery and a few other vegetables for the fresh market.

The corn crop totaling 2,672,541,000 bushels compared with 2,460,624,000 last year was the largest since 1932. The wheat crop of 945,937,000 bushels was largest since 1919. Production last year totaled 812,374,000. Rice production was within one or two per cent of the record crop, while the flaxseed crop was the largest since 1902 and the second largest on record. The peanut crop was smaller than that of last year, but larger than the crops of other years.

Near-Record Volume

Commenting on the 1941 harvest, the department said:

"Considering the whole range of crops and supplies on hand, the outturn of crops this season appears not only of near-record volume but rather closely apportioned to meet current needs."

The department said the 1941 fruit crop seemed likely to be the largest yet produced. Commercial vegetable production, estimated at 11,500,000 tons, was about seven per cent larger than in any previous year.

The aggregate hay and forage crop of 1941 was either the largest or one of the largest ever produced, the department said. There was also a large tonnage of hay carried over from last year's big crop.

Federal Reserve Buys $43,000,000 In Federal Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board disclosed that the Federal Reserve System bought $43,000,000 worth of Government and Government-guaranteed securities during the week ended Dec. 17 in order to minimize fluctuations in their market prices.

Although the purchases were given for a week's time, it was understood that all the purchases were made early in the week, and buying by either the Federal Reserve System or the Treasury was reduced or stopped later in the week. Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau explained recently that some buying was necessary after the outbreak of war in order to maintain "an orderly market," but he said that generally the values of Government securities had held up extremely well.

Last week's purchases by the Federal Reserve System included $45,000,000 of bonds, offset by a reduction of $2,000,000 in the system's holdings of Treasury bills.

The board also said that lendable excess reserves of banks declined $750,000,000 to a total of $3,090,000,000, the lowest total in recent years. The reduction was caused by the withdrawal of money from the banks to buy a recent issue of $1,500,000,000 of new Treasury bonds.

Seiberling Rubber Co. Declares Dividends

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—The Seiberling Rubber Company announced declaration of the first common stock dividend since 1928—a payment of 25 cents per share to be made Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 27.

Directors also declared an initial dividend of $1.04 a share on the company's Class B preferred stock, payable the same date.

The dividend action, said President J. Penfield Seiberling, "was somewhat in the nature of a vote of confidence in the ability of our nation to put Japan in her place."

He told directors the crude rubber supply situation is "somewhat confused, and the needs of war will cause some temporary dislocations in the rubber industry," adding:

"These dislocaitons should iron themselves out shortly and the industry, I believe, will proceed on a 'full speed ahead' basis."

Promoted

Blank & Stoller

George B. Gibson

Elected a vice-president and a director of the Union Bag & Paper Corp. Mr. Gibson joined the company in 1936 and last year was appointed General Sales Manager, a position which he will continue to hold.

Shift of Oil Tankers To Pacific Foreseen At Pipe Line Opening

ATLANTA, Dec. 19 (AP)—Representative William P. Cole, Jr., (D) of Maryland predicted today the early transfer of Atlantic oil tankers to the Pacific war zone, and suggested the possibility of a renewed shortage of petroleum along the Atlantic seaboard.

In an address prepared for dedication ceremonies of a 456-mile gasoline pipeline, constructed by the Southeastern Pipeline Company between Port St. Joe, Fla., and Chattanooga, Tenn., Mr. Cole said he regretted that recent efforts to extend additional lines into the east had been rejected.

"I see ahead with such certainty," he said, "that I am willing to speculate upon the early use in the Pacific of tankers moved from the Atlantic service in numbers greater than those recently returned by the British, thereby presenting a condition similar to that of a few months ago, and showing a real demand for additional transportation facilities to the eastern part of the United States."

Mr. Cole, autho. of a bill by which Congress granted pipeline companies the right to condemn private property for projects deemed by the President as vital to national defense, estimated that half of all gasoline consumed in the United States goes to the Atlantic seaboard area, and 97 per cent of this has been transported by tankers.

Howard Marshall of Washington, chief counsel for the Office of the Petroleum Co-ordinator, described the new pipeline as "one of the main arteries through which courses the life blood of modern civilization as we know it—and more ominously, the life stream of modern war."

A. Steve Clay, grandson of Georgia's one-time Senator Steve Clay, presided. Those arranging to attend included Representative Edward A. Kelly (D) of Illinois, Representative P. G. Holmes (R) of Massachusetts, Elton J. Layton, clerk of the House Committee on Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and Samuel B. Pettengill, editor and former Congressman from Indiana.

Foundation to Aid Food Industries

Establishment of a new foundation, papers for the incorporation of which have been filed under the laws of the State of New York, is announced by Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and chairman of the board of trustees of the new organization.

Objectives include aiding the food industry in appropriately solving its general and individual problems. The initial group of founder companies includes: American Can, Beechnut, California Packing, Campbell Soup, Continental Can, Corn Products, General Foods, Libby McNeil and Libby, National Biscuit, Owens-Illinois Glass, Quaker Oats, Standard Brands, Swift and Company, and United Fruit.

U. S. Settles Claim Against Associated Gas

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has settled for $8,957,120 all tax claims against the Associated Gas and Electric System and its former head, Howard C. Hopson, for the years 1915 to 1940.

The settlement was completed after receiving the permission of bankruptcy judges now in charge of the utility system.

Of the settlement money, the Treasury counted $2,337,783 paid recently on a tentative basis, and said the remaining $6,619,337 was paid in cash today at the New York internal revenue office.

Huge Claims

The Treasury was unable, immediately, to say how much the original claims were, but they were understood to be several times the amount of the settlement. The claims, however, represented only unpaid taxes during the 1915-40 period and did not include other taxes which were paid.

A. G. E. system is one of the largest utility empires in the country, but has been in receivership since early 1940.

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Vincent Leibil has approved settlement of certain claims of the trustees of Associated Gas & Electric System on Howard C. Hopson and associates in which approximately $35,000,000 changed hands.

Trustees of the system acquired $2,500,000 from the Hopson interests and agreed, along with others, to call it quits in regard to certain other claims.

The U. S. Government received $6,887,897 covering back taxes owed by the system and by Mr. Hopson individually and in turn gave back to the trustees $20,000,000 of Associated Gas System securities that had been held as collateral to insure payment of overdue taxes.

The State of New York received $276,190 in back taxes owed by the Hopson group and New England Gas & Electric Association received $55,000 in cash and $885,149 in its own securities in settlement of its claims.

Settlement Praised

At the same time, the Guaranty Trust Co. purchased from the trustees certificates amounting to $5,000,000 which enabled the trustees to pay off the government tax claims. This indebtedness will be liquidated when reorganization of the complicated system is effected.

Judge Leibell termed the arrangement "a marvelous and intricate piece of work" and said "the position of the Associated system has been improved greatly because of it."

Engineering Awards Well Below 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards increased slightly this week, totaling $66,966,000, compared with $59,065,000 the previous week, Engineering News-Record reported.

The total, however, was only half as great as the same week a year ago.

Private contracts declined sharply below the previous week, but a rise in Federal work caused an increase in total awards.

	Latest wk.	Prev. wk.	Year ago
Private	$6,158,000	$26,706,000	$39,329,000
State and municip'l	17,311,000	14,119,000	21,942,000
Federal	43,497,000	18,240,000	69,864,000
Total	66,966,000	59,065,000	131,135,000

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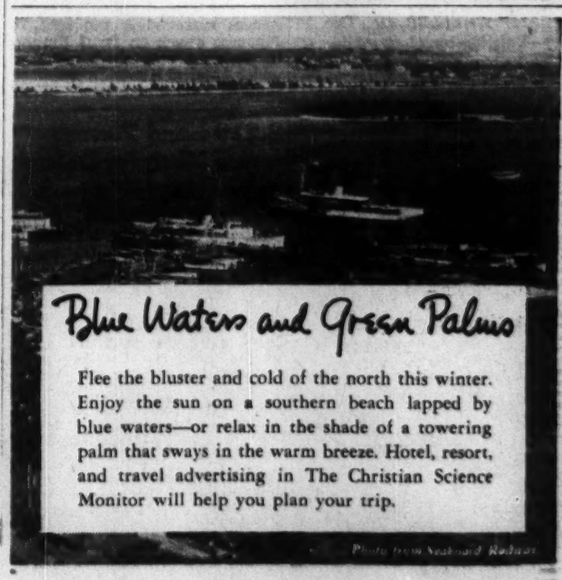
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Senate-House Group Splits On Inductment Age Minimum

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—A joint Senate-House Conference Committee working on selective service legislation broke up this morning in what Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina described as "complete disagreement" on the minimum age at which men would be inducted into the armed forces.

Announcing that the group would meet again, Senator Reynolds said that House members refused to yield on that body's vote to make men from 21 to 44 subject to active service.

The Senate voted yesterday to fix the induction ages from 19 through 44 and Senator Reynolds said he and his colleagues were not disposed to yield on that point. Both Senate and House bills call for the registration of all men from 18 to 64.

Despite the early disagreement, one conferee who asked that his name not be used, said this morning's session developed into a "sparring match" and predicted that a compromise would be reached fixing the minimum age at 20. Administration leaders were encouraging the compromise proposal.

Both chambers agreed to expand the present upper age limit for military service to take in men through 44 years, rather than through 35.

Although the Senate voted three times to keep the minimum age of 19, as recommended by army and selective service officials, one Senate conferee said there was no doubt he and his colleagues would accept a compromise fixing the limit at 20 years.

Similarly, House conferees reportedly have been urged by leaders to accede to the compromise in the interest of speeding final enactment of the measure.

Secretary of War Stimson told his press conference yesterday that the Army soon would depend entirely upon selective service to expand its forces to the greatest strength needed. Voluntary enlistments will be halted as soon as "the present rush subsides," he said.

The Senate approved the legislation by a vote of 79 to 2 yesterday after six hours of debate, with only Senators Sheridan Downey (D) of California and Hiram Johnson (R) of California opposing it on the final roll call.

Senator Downey led a fight to send the bill back to the Military Affairs Committee for a thorough revision of its provisions, but withdrew his motion to permit action on an amendment by Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut to fix the minimum service age at 21.

This was beaten, 49 to 33, and Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas then proposed that men of 19 and 20 be registered but their service deferred until all eligible men were taken from older age brackets. Defeating this 42 to 38, the chamber then went on to turn down, 47 to 34, a proposal by Senator Danaher to make the minimum age 20.

The chamber voted to amend the bill to defer elective state officials from active military service while they were in office and adopted a proposal providing for the payment of $5,000 to survivors of men who have passed on in active duty since Oct. 8.

President Given Sweeping Powers

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 19

President Roosevelt yesterday signed legislation giving him new and sweeping administrative authority to prosecute the war against the Axis.

The powers, which re-enact and extend those granted President Wilson in 1917, include authority to:

1. Establish a censorship over all forms of foreign communications.
2. Redistribute Government administrative functions.
3. Modify defense contracts and permit them to be entered into without competitive bidding or performance bonds.
4. Control alien financial transactions and utilize in the national interest approximately $7,000,000,000 of alien property in the United States.

New Regulations About Uniforms

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Scattered Army regulations concerning uniforms were pulled together in a new general revision just announced, principally for the guidance of Reservists and other new officers.

It was the first general revision of such regulations since 1931, the War Department said, but the new rules actually made few changes in the requirements already in effect.

Among these few changes were elimination of white shirts as approved garb with the service uniform. In tahe future only olive drab or khaki shirts are permissible.

The new regulations also establish Army russet as the only acceptable color for all leather apparel except gloves.

The disuse of the Sam Browne belt by officers of the Army air forces is approved in the new regulations, which prescribe a cloth belt, without buckle, sewn to the coat.

It's a Constantly Growing List Of U. S. Air Heroes in Philippines

MANILA, Dec. 19 (AP)—The roster of American air heroes is growing daily as these stout young pilots add to the list of 70 Japanese planes already officially announced as destroyed in fighting for the Philippines.

The hara-kiri tendency of the Japanese pilots has been more than matched by the cool courage of the American airmen who are fighting against numerical odds to hold one of the most important of Allied strongholds.

Most of the time, Americans live through their cloud battles under the semi-tropical sun. Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., of Madison, Fla., was one who gave his all in seriously damaging and causing the subsequent sinking of the Japanese battleship Haruna.

Another hero was Lieut. Samuel H. Merett, of Atlanta, Ga., who led his squadron in an attack on Japanese naval transports attempting to land troops on Luzon. Two enemy vessels burst into flame as Merett and his companions dropped their bombs and followed with low-level strafing attacks. In the final dive, Merett flew his plane squarely into the side of a third Japanese transport, which blew up.

Lieut. Jack D. Dale, of Willoughby, Ohio, repeatedly attacked another group of Japanese transports, silencing their antiaircraft weapons with machine gun fire which drove the crews to cover and smashed the Japanese guns. Dale then dived upon the enemy landing barges, causing heavy casualties among the Japanese troops attempting to reach the shore through the surf. He was unhurt.

Under heavy machine gun fire of attacking enemy planes First Lieut. Joseph Harold Moore, of Spartanburg, S. C., led a group of American pilots to their grounded planes. Lieutenant Moore's squadron got four planes into the air and attacked the Japanese while gaining altitude.

The plane of one of Moore's companions was hit, and the pilot who had to bail out was attacked by five Japanese planes while drifting down with his parachute. Moore drove into the center of the enemy with his machine-gun blazing, shot down two and distracted the others. Both Moore and the parachutist landed safely.

Second Lieut. Carl Gies, of Salem, Ore., went aloft to protect his home field from an anticipated attack. In the air he received radio notice that another American base, 20 miles away, was under attack. Gies raced to the scene and dived through low flying clouds into a group of 20 enemy planes and forced one down. He returned safely although his plane was badly damaged.

Lieut. Randolph D. Peator, of Campti, La., is credited with being the first American pilot to shoot down a Japanese plane over the Philippines. He got on the tail of a group of Japanese attack planes shot one down and then joined in a general dog fight in which two more Japanese crashed.

On his way home with gasoline tanks nearly empty and ammunition running low, Lieutenant Peator chased another Japanese fighter plane and saw the enemy spin to the ground and bust into flames.

Lieut. Boyd Wagner of Johnstown, Pa., is credited with having attacked five Japanese planes, downing two and then looking about for more of the enemy. Sighting 12 Japanese machines on the ground, he dived toward the field through concentrated anti-aircraft fire and set five planes ablaze. His plane was damaged, but he completed his mission and returned to his base safely.

Gets Gem She Found; Big Christmas Ahead

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Mrs. Theresa Garramone, wife of a peddler, is, on her own word, going to have the biggest Christmas tree and the biggest Christmas in her experience.

Eager and thrilled, she went to the office of Col. Maurice Simmons, police property clerk, and received a 10½-carat unset diamond which she found in Union Square last April.

Soon after receiving the stone she sold it to a jeweler for $5,250.

Mrs. Garramone said she planned to pay off her debts, including Home Relief funds she has received.

She's going to buy some defense bonds, too.

The Garramones and their children, James, Michael, and Theresa, live in a $25-a-month four-room flat in the Bronx.

Three claims were entered for the diamond, two of them resulting in litigation, but all were decided in Mrs. Garramone's favor.

Legionnaires Reap In Safety Contest

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 19 (AP)—On May 1, 6,325 members of the American Legion set out to drive their automobiles six months without an accident and more than 6,000 of them did it.

This was announced last night at a dinner closing the books on the First Annual National Traffic Safety Contest of the Legion.

Idaho won $500 given the department enrolling the most 10-car safety fleets in proportion to the number of its posts. Delaware was second, Connecticut third.

Codington County, Post 17, of Watertown, S. D., was given a plaque because its fleet drove the greatest number of miles without an accident.

Homer L. Chaillaux, National Americanism Director, said accidents were "just as much our enemies as the Germans, Italians, and Japanese because they destroy our capacity to defend ourselves."

U. S. Radio Technicians To Get Extension Courses

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—A. J. Fletcher, Raleigh, N. C., radio executive, has been named head of a training program to provide radio technicians for service in the Army, Navy and general industry.

Mr. Fletcher was appointed by the National Defense Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters. The Committee said the program was being undertaken at the request of Army and Navy officials. It will be financed, a spokesman said, by congressional appropriations through the United States Office of Education.

Plans contemplate night extension courses in every city with population of 10,000 or more.

Roosevelt Holds War Council

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt conferred late yesterday with his War Council at the White House. Among his conferees was Rear Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, who was named to succeed Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, relieved of his duties pending an investigation of why the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor caught the Navy off guard.

Others who participated were Gen. George C. Marshall, the Chief of Staff; Admiral Harold R. Stark, the Chief of Naval Operations; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commandant of the Atlantic Fleet; Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps; Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

The Army group left the White House after remaining with the President one hour. Half an hour later the Navy conferees left.

Mr. Knox, in response to questions, said Admiral Nimitz had been made Commander of the Pacific Fleet only and had not been given the additional post of Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, which embraces all naval forces. Admiral Kimmel held both titles.

Mr. Knox introduced Admiral Nimitz to reporters and the Admiral told them:

"I am very sensible to the fact that I am being intrusted with a very great responsibility, which I intend to discharge to the best of my ability."

A presidentially-appointed board continued to examine circumstances surrounding the surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, in which elements of the fleet under Admiral Kimmel's command suffered extensive losses.

Practical Soldiers: Gifts That Way, Too

CAMP WHEELER, Ga., Dec. 19 (AP)—Yuletide-conscious soldiers let it be known recently they wished "practical" Christmas gifts.

Little did some of them at this Army replacement center know what they were inviting. For instance:

Private Robert Yelton received an electric bed-heating device. Corporal John Ford acknowledged receipt of an easy chair and a clam hook.

Others reported a miscellany of bathing suits, two French drums, a live alligator, golf clubs, travel books, and one butterfly net.

Private Allen Williams, a fireman in the Fourth Battalion, received a snow shovel. "The snow will come later," promised a card from the donor.

Still empty-handed, but no little perturbed, was Sergeant Herman Kyzer, who was advised by his grandmother today:

"Since your mother is sending you a horse for Christmas, I have decided to give you a saddle."

2,219 Blind Persons Do Much for Defense

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—Even those who live without human sight are doing their bit for national defense, lightening America's production burden by leaving those who can see free for other jobs.

In 54 workshops for the blind in 27 States, President M. C. Migel of the American Foundation for the Blind reports, 2,219 sightless persons are making brooms, mops, deck swabs, mattresses and the like on Government order.

Such employment has taken several hundred blind off the relief rolls, Mr. Migel says, thereby aiding the country two fold by earning their own way while producing.

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(Continued)

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BENOIT-DUFF'S

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For Year-Round Holiday Spirit
HAVE A NEW PERMANENT WAVE FROM
ANNETE'S BEAUTY SALON
Permanents from $3.00 to $12.50
All branches of beauty culture
Room 415, 6 Pleasant St. Mal. 5616
No Tipping

FOR CHRISTMAS
Something Practical
Shoes—Hosiery
Handbags—Gloves
HIGGINS
144 Pleasant Street Mal. 1487

Enjoy your
CHRISTMAS DINNER at the Kernwood $1.50
also New Year's Eve Celebration
Make your reservations early
KERNWOOD CAFE
51 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 4388

MEDFORD

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 6720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

An Invitation to Beauty
Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

P. VOLPE & SONS
Gift Baskets or Fruit For All Occasions
Unseasonal Fruits and Vegetables throughout the year our specialty
Medford Square Tel. Mystic 0132, 0133

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 6544 864 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 8 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MELROSE (Continued)

Wood's
The Complete Gift Shop
Last Opportunity for Gifts in Copper and Aluminum
Lovely Glass and Pottery
Cards, Wrappings 'n' Everything
511 Main Street Melrose 0862
Watches and Clocks Repaired
GEO. E. FLINT
My satisfied customers are your guarantee

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleaners
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

Watches Jewelry
Wadland's for Reliability
We Specialize in High Grade Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
420 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

1942 AUTO INSURANCE
WILTON P. HOGG
Insurance—Real Estate
Kelvinator Refrigerators and Electric Ranges
Room No. 3 Taylor Bldg., 404 Main St. Wakefield Square, Wakefield, Mass.
784 Main St., Greenwood, Mass.
Tel. Crystal 1340

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Cleansers THE GOOD ONE Launderers
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

A Fine Selection of
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
for Every One on Your List
THE JONES STORES
MALDEN—MELROSE

WARD'S SHELL SERVICE
860 MAIN STREET
Washing, Lubrication
Simonizing
Goodyear Tires and Tubes
Battery Service
TELEPHONE MELROSE 1649

GARNISS MARKET
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

The Season's Greetings from
HILL & CO.
504 Main Street
521 Franklin Street

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
FINE GROCERIES
415 Franklin St., Phones 3400-1-2-3

Thank you for your patronage during 1941—
Serving You Is a Pleasure
THE CALDWELL PRESS
Tel. MEL. 0083

Kellogg's
496 MAIN STREET
"Selected Christmas Plants and Flowers"
DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 397 Main Street
SUNOCO GAS
Individual Ices for Christmas
Hopkins
Distinctive Ribbon Candy

NEEDHAM

NICKERSON'S
Arrow Shirts, $2
We Specialize in Men's Neckwear
$1 to $2

WITHERELL'S GLASS HOUSE GOODIES, Inc.
ALL READY FOR CHRISTMAS
Always Deliciously Fresh at
909 GREAT PLAIN AVENUE

RICHWAGEN'S
FLORIST
Christmas Flowers
Highland Ave. at Rosemary St. NEE. 0852

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEEDHAM (Continued)

Jel-NEE 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS

with prices that appeal
Ask for our Weekly List

The Berkeley Stores, Inc.
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
We suggest Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Slips and Gowns, tailored or lace trimmed.
1078 GREAT PLAIN AVE. Needham 0814-J

Arthur F. Probst
921 GREAT PLAIN AVENUE
• Greeting Cards •
Christmas Wrappings and Ties
Gifts • Toys • Games
Books for children and adults
Lending Library

NEW BEDFORD

STAR STORE
OPEN TILL 9 P. M.
EVENINGS
TILL CHRISTMAS

Perry THE FLORIST
Flowers for All Occasions and Telegraphed Anywhere
72 Spring Street, West of Y. W. C. A.

Headquarters for Your Christmas Turkey and Poultry of all kinds
NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
598 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

THE PRINT SHOP
Christmas Cards and Wrappings
586 Pleasant St. Cushing Building
Opposite Library

Heating — Sheet Metal Work—Plumbing
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
Registered Master Plumber
Agent for
Williams Oil-O-Matic Burner
Res. Edgewood Lane Dial 3-2276
Shop Dial 3-3167
199 Acushnet Ave. New Bedford, Mass.

WATCHES
Hamilton
Elgin
Waltham
La France
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

TABER'S, Inc.
Central Market and Grocery
"WHERE THE GOOD THINGS GATHER"
For sure results in baking use
FLAKO PRODUCTS

BUSH & CO., Inc.
Estab. 1885
J. T. Champion, Mgr.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

Ready to Use or Put Away
Parsons Laundry Co., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

NEWBURYPORT

Gifts that keep on giving the year round
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
DANIEL GREEN SLIPPERS
FLORSHEIM, ENNA JETTICK, RED CROSS } and Other SHOES
QUALITY SHOE STORE
42 STATE STREET

Christmas Greetings
Best Wishes to All
W. E. Atkinson Company

Thank You for Your Patronage
BEST WISHES FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON AND THE NEW YEAR
SIMMONS MUSIC STORE
34 STATE STREET

Complete Line
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS
Useful Christmas Gifts
LITTLEFIELD'S
55 STATE STREET

HOLIDAY CANDIES
NOVELTIES
for the family
ICE CREAM AND LUNCHES
Chase's Candy Shop
33 State Street Tel. 424

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEWBURYPORT (Continued)

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

NEWTON CENTER

CARMOTE Colorful PAINTS
HARDWARE
Visit our Housewares Dept.
J. H. CHANDLER & SON INC.
796 Beacon Street, Big. 4000

Main Office Big. 4600 TEXACO Las. 9850 Las. 9824 Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
If your car fails to start
CALL
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1241 Centre St. Big. 4240
DON'T FORGET . . . Christmas Turkeys, figs, dates, nuts, puddings, cookies, and ribbon candy . . . also trees, wreaths, candles, and other Christmas decorations.
ASK about our
Special Food Gift Service!

Those "HARD-TO-GET" Kodaks and Other Cameras
ATWOOD'S CAMERA SHOP
46 Langley Road BIG. 5280

BOND'S CONVENIENCE SHOP
BRAY BLOCK
Toys—Novelties—Gifts
A convenient place to do your Holiday Shopping

CARR'S Drug Store
1217 Centre Street
Extends
The Season's Greetings

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorful PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St BIG. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

Merry Christmas
and a
Grateful Acknowledgment
of
Continued Patronage!
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Counsellor
46 Austin Street BIG. 7304

J. B. JURAD
CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH DEALER, says
"The car owner should realize that when it comes to major repair work of any kind, doing the job a "little-at-a-time" is hard on the disposition and the pocketbook. Whenever there is a major repair needed on your car, have the job done completely . . . by competent mechanics . . . and then you can drive without fear of further trouble."
GENERAL REPAIRING
All Makes of Cars
WILLARD BATTERY SERVICE
11 Court Street LAS. 3335

Mandell's
311 WALNUT STREET
Haberdasher and Clothier
PRACTICAL GIFTS
FOR MEN AND BOYS
Open Evenings Until Christmas

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Choice
FLOWERS and PLANTS
Christmas Greens
EASTMAN'S FLOWER SHOP
346 Walnut Street BIG. 6781

PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997
Storm Windows
Insulation
Special Attention to Small Orders

NEWTON—Auburndale

MEMBER F. T. D. A.
Riggs FLOWER SHOP
Merry Christmas
FLOWERS
PLANTS
2008 Commonwealth Ave. BIG. 1271

NEWTON—West Newton

SHOP AT HOME
For Practical Gift Giving and Save Time, Energy, Money
APPAREL and SPORTSWEAR
for All the Family
Open Every Evening Until Christmas

Discreetly Engraving
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
WEST NEWTON SQUARE
Free Parking Lasell 2300

COCHRANE'S MARKET
For the Holidays
FANCY TURKEYS
CHICKENS
DUCKS
GEESE
BIG. 2024
993 Watertown St.

EINAR FLODIN
Sewing Machines
Authorized SINGER Sales and Service
VACUUM CLEANERS—ELECTRIC IRONS, SCISSORS—ATTACHMENTS
For Appointment Call DEC. 0553
957 WATERTOWN ST.

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

NORWOOD
BAKERS
Practical Gifts for Christmas
RED CROSS
ENNA JETTICK
AIR STEP
Shoes for Women
Children's Shoes Also
REGAN'S Shoe Corner

NORWOOD FURNITURE CO.
Christmas Gifts
Toys
Cedar Chests
Radios
Occasional Furniture
724 Washington Street
Ph. Norwood 1132

Shop at
BOYD'S JEWELER
for Christmas Gifts
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Sterling Silver Plate, Glass, Leather Bookends, Pen Sets, Desk Sets, Lamps. Norwood Theatre Bldg.
121 Central St., Norwood, Mass.

FURLONG'S
ATTRACTIVE CHRISTMAS BOXES
Chocolates and Bon Bons
Extra Thin
Ribbon Candy
Tel. Norwood 1293
NORWOOD THEATER BUILDING

FLOWERS and PLANTS
for Christmas
We grow them. Stop—visit the outstanding display at our Neon.
SIMONI'S HOTHOUSE
Boston and Prov. Superhighway Norwood 1424

PITTSFIELD

GIVE
Toiletries—Gift Sets
FROM 50c to $10.00
HOLDEN & STONE CO.
SANTA CLAUS
and
HIPPY THE CLOWN
Wants to see you at
England Brothers
TOYLAND

KELSEY'S
Dependable Good Turkeys
Native and Fresh Northwestern
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

PERMANENT WAVING
Hair Cutting
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Wendell Beauty Salon
37 West Street Tel. 7022

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Esso
MOTOR FUELS and LUBRICANTS
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
NEW & DANIELS
135 South Street Tel. 3078

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Jewelers
Diamonds—Watches
PHARMERS
90 North Street

Follwell's
for
FLOWERS
805 North Street Dial 8081

Christmas Flowers
Beautiful Plants and Cut Flowers
ENGELMANN FLORISTS, Inc.
888 Dalton Ave. Coltsville
Dial 5944

FURNITURE
of Style, Quality, Distinction
Attractively Priced
Rice & Kelly, Inc.
North Street Dial 2-1574

Delicious Pies
Fruit Cakes and Cookies
E. F. FISH BAKERY
289 North Street

QUINCY

REMICK'S
extends
to All Readers of The Christian Science
MONITOR
Sincere Wishes for
"A Merry Christmas"

PATTERSON'S FLOWER STORE
ELSIE M. PATTERSON, Prop.
1283 Hancock Street
Varied Display of
Potted Plants—Cut Flowers
Pottery—Christmas Cards
Visit Quint's Greenhouse for
Unusual Christmas Gifts
of Living Plants, Japanese Gardens, Plants, Flowers, Wreaths from 25c up
Quint's GREENHOUSES
1258 Hancock St. Pre. 7620

Buy Famous
READING COAL
at
Sheppard Coal & Oil Co.
27 Granite St., Quincy
6 Commercial St., Weymouth

C. E. CROUT
Bicycles, Velocipedes
Wheel-goods
Repairing
We Guarantee Everything
13 COTTAGE AVENUE, QUINCY, MASS.

GIVE FOY'S FOOD CERTIFICATES
Let your friends choose the gifts they like.
FOY'S MARKET
FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue
Christmas Gift Store
SLIPPERS
HOSIERY OVERSHOES
for all members of the family
STEWART'S
Formerly Smalley-Terhune
67 Beale St., Wollaston

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

Gifts for Men
TALBOT-Quincy Co.
QUINCY SQUARE

THE CHILDREN'S SHOP
1255 Hancock St., Quincy, Mass.
TEL. GRA. 9068
The Best in Children's Wear Exclusively

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hamilton
ELGIN—WALTHAM
William E. Fritz
Jeweler
1543 Hancock Street
PRE. 1446

USED CAR BARGAINS
(All Winterized)
1939 Plymouth Sedan — A beautiful car—big heater, seat covers — $572
1938 DeSoto Sedans — 2 to choose from — heater, radio in one — $479 up
1937 DeSoto Sedan — Jet black, heater— a dandy — $375
1936 Plymouth Sedans — 3 to choose from — $260 up
1936 Ford Deluxe Sedan — Radio, heater, chrome wheels and hub caps—extraordinary value — $249
1934 Dodge Tudor — Big trunk — $162
Come in and see our 4 Cheap Bargains under $79

CARRIKER Motor Company
DeSoto - Plymouth Distributor
68 WASHINGTON ST., QUINCY
Open Evenings Till 9 — GRA. 4730

Give Her a FUR COAT
Select from our large collection of fine furs.
Use Our Friendly Budget Plan
Quincy Fur Shop
FURS EXCLUSIVELY
1249 Hancock Street GRA. 8569

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
TOWN OF READING, MASS.

Municipal Light Department
Merchandise Store
full line of
Christmas
Electrical Specialties
for the home
REFRIGERATORS
RANGES
PERCOLATORS
TOASTERS
LAMPS
ROASTERS
ETC.
25 Haven Street Tel. Rea. 1340

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating
Gas Appliances
76 Haven St. Tel. Read. 0460
Agents for Malden-Melrose Gas Co.

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

Your Gift Reflects Your Good Taste
Our numerous gift Items will be of great help to you in making your selection. You may include everyone on your list when shopping at Bowser's home of values.
BOWSER & CO.
Wakefield Square, Wakefield
TEL. CRY. 1422

HAGER'S
59 Albion Street Wakefield
Wafer Thin Ribbon Candy
Christmas Novelties and Mixtures
Our Home-made Chocolates
Packed in Holiday Boxes
Boxes wrapped for mailing
We wish you a Merry Christmas
We have a complete line of foods to make a Merry Christmas
Reading Square Market
607 Main Street Tel. Rea. 0890

Plants and Flowers for Christmas from
PARKER, FLORIST
Main St., Wakefield Tel. Cry. 0745

MASSACHUSETTS

READING (Continued)

SPEAR'S
Holiday Season Specials
Frozen Strawberries
Heavy and Light Cream
Tomato and Fruit Juices
Cheese—Cream-Chive and Cottage
C. W. SPEAR DAIRY
37 Central Street, Wakefield Cry. 0610

SALEM

CLARK & FRIEND
225 Essex Street, Salem
DANIEL HAYS GLOVES

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. W. Howard
Florist
Attractive Variety of Christmas Plants and Wreaths
Poinsettias and Cyclamen Grown on the Premises
328 BROADWAY SOMERET 0416-7

LYMAN A. HODGDON
8 Indiana Avenue Pros. 0168
INSURANCE SERVICE
FIRE—LIABILITY
Justice—Real Estate—Notary

Christmas Cards
"Largest Selection in Somerville"
Bab's Photo Shop
19 College Avenue Davis Square

Bells'
CANDIES and ICE CREAM
Fancy 1-2-5 lb. Packages for Christmas
SALTED NUTS—RIBBON CANDY
Magoun Square Som. 9793
516A Medford Street

W. B. SELLER'S MARKET
BIRDS EYE
Fresh Turkeys and Poultry for Christmas
With All the Lovely Fixings
147-B Highland Avenue Som. 7118

Merry Christmas
ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE
Gifts for the Entire Family—Electric Appliances—Clocks—Skates—Doll Carriages—Sleds—Carts—Toys.
Magoun Square Pro. 1095

Enna Jettick
The Ideal Christmas Gift
For Walking, Dress and Housewear
Priced at $5.00 to $6.00
Others at $6.50
HIGHLAND SHOE
25 DAVIS SQUARE

ALFRED A. VEASIE MARKET
LOVELY FRESH TURKEYS
CHICKENS and FOWL
for CHRISTMAS
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
266 Broadway Som. 2610

Star Market Co.
Everything You Need for a Glorious
CHRISTMAS DINNER
at the Lowest Possible Prices!
401 Highland Ave. in Davis Sq., Somerville

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUER'S
QUALITY MARKET
BIRDS EYE
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
314-316 Bay Street Tel. 6-2744

Flowers by PAGE
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

TAUNTON

Merry Christmas
and
Happy New Year
HAYWARD OIL BURNER
Southern Massachusetts Oil Corporation
Home of
Heating Satisfaction
BOSTON — BROCKTON
TAUNTON — HYANNIS

POINSETTIA
The Christmas Flower
Plants, Flowers for Christmas
HALL *the Florist*
Taunton Tel. 1422
26 School Street

MASSACHUSETTS

TAUNTON (Continued)

ROYAL COAL COMPANY
Anthracite and Bituminous
COAL
Special Agents for
Jeddo Highland Coal
Telephone 3700 Taunton, Mass

WAKEFIELD

1942 AUTO INSURANCE
WILTON P. HOGG
Insurance—Real Estate
Kelvinator Refrigerators and Electric Ranges
Room No. 3 Taylor Bldg. 404 Main St. Wakefield Square, Wakefield, Mass.
784 Main St., Greenwood, Mass.
Tel. Crystal 1540

While doing your Christmas shopping visit this shoppe and select a hat or dress.
BELLEVUE SHOPPE
360 Main St., Wakefield Cry. 1301-M

RUSSELL ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contractors
Radio Merchandise • Fixtures and Appliances • Electric Refrigeration
Paints and Varnishes
418 Main St., Wakefield Cry. 0248

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

The Practical Gift Store
Choose your Gifts at Sears
For all members of your family.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

SUNOCO motor oil — NO HARD CARBON
General Tires and Batteries
TAVERN SQUARE SERVICE STATION
MILROY JOHNSTON, Prop.
305 WESTON STREET WAL. 4352

WATERTOWN

Star Market Co.
FAMOUS MAPLECREST FARMS
Royal Star Turkeys
for Christmas
Plump, heavy meated, wonderfully tender
DELIVERY SERVICE
25 Mt. Auburn Street WAT. 3000

"Buy Mother a pair of Treadeasy Shoes, a Gift she will never forget."
WATERTOWN SHOE STORE
76 Main St. WAT 7170

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
A sculptured coiffure by Wellesley's only Sculptor Hairdresser, Miriam E. Palmer
You'll feel lovely; you will look lovely, you ARE lovely in one of the Swirls and Curls. Zotos Machineless Permanents.
SWIRLS & CURLS BEAUTY SALON
30 CHURCH STREET WEL. 0172

WELLESLEY HILLS

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

R. V. YEOMANS HARDWARE CO.
Fine Selection of Tree Decorations
Mechanical Toys
Tel. Wel. 2566 We Deliver

WEYMOUTH

SOUTH WEYMOUTH Laundry & Cleansing Co.
Extends to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor, the Season's Greetings
TEL. WEYMOUTH 2300

South Shore Insurance Agency
ESTABLISHED 1870
Insurance of Every Description
CHARLES H. CHUBBUCK
45 Washington Square
Weymouth, Mass.
Weymouth 0098

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP

Attractive Useful Gifts
Excellent Quality
Prices Moderate
Winthrop Hardware Co.
193 Winthrop Street Oce. 1930

BREAD AND PIE SHOP
21 Somerset Avenue Ocean 1673
For your Christmas Dinner
Plum Puddings and Fruit Cakes—also Delicious Bread, Rolls, Cake, Pastry
ESTABLISHED 1925

HELEN & PETER
THE SERVICE STORE
22 Somerset Avenue
Ocean 2004-M
Gifts for the entire family. Children's toys a specialty. Full-Fashioned Belding-Corticelli guaranteed 89c.

B. N. SAMUELS, Inc.
Wish to express their appreciation for patronage of readers of The Christian Science Monitor and to extend the Season's Greetings
46 Woodside Ave. Ocean 0860

Ham's
Fancy Ices Ice Cream Pies
STORES
HOMEMADE CANDIES
KELLERIG SALTED NUTS
For the Holidays

WORCESTER

TATMAN & PARK
44 FRONT STREET
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
Representing Both Stock and Mutual Companies Dial 5-4341

Launderers Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European Local Classified
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, 20 Montpelier Road — Highly recommended; liberal table; gas fires bedrooms; O. H. W.; homely; central; near sea; 2 gns. p. w. HOVE 6141.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FARNHAM, SURREY—Comfortable accommodation; moderate terms. Garden produce. Near Christian Science Society; close buses. Ewing, Monsal, Firfield Road.

WORTHING, 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received; Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 2 gns. MRS. CHAMPION Worthing 2717

WORTHING, 14 Windsor Road. 'Phone 5256. —Restful Home for change of study; good cuisine and attention.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SCOTLAND — Experienced nannie (Christian Scientist) wanted early February take charge of first baby; country district, comfortable, happy home; every consideration. Box W-1659, BCM/CSM, London.

PRINTING

B. H. VOS will give his personal attention to all Printing and Stationery Orders given to his firm THE BYRON PRESS, 3, Bricksfields, Harrow. Phone Byron 3349.

England

BATH

J. PUGSLEY & SON
3, Southgate St. (Tel. Bath 4865)
9 and 9a, Charles St. (Tel. Bath 3784)
For Fine Fitting Footwear
The Fitting of CHILDREN a Speciality
WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
Coupon

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Rd. Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HAYWARDS HEATH BOSCOMBE
HASTINGS SOUTHAMPTON
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A		O		H	A	G	E	N		O		U		
C	A	S	K		P	I	G		F	O	U	R		
T		E	R	G		L		P	I	T		K		
U	T		A	L	A	D	D	I	N		M	E		
S	I	R		O		A		N		F	A	Y		
		M	O	U	S	E		S	C	A	L	P		
B	O	W		S		S		E		A	L	P		
S	N		H	I	S	T	O	R	Y		S	A		
U		W	I	N		A		S	E	W		R		
L	I	O	N		A	M	I		W	I	C	K		
A		O		A	P	P	L	E		N		E		
H	U	D	D	L	E		K	R	U	G	E	R		

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

COURAGE enlarges, cowardice diminishes, resources.—BOVEE.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies."—Thomas Jefferson.

Question and Answer

Question: Mrs. Z. C. writes regarding the corporation laws of her own state.

Answer: Of course no organization can make any laws that conflict with a higher law, either of the superior branch of its own body or of a state law. The state law must be obeyed to the letter. It then devolves upon the society to make such necessary adjustment as is ethically possible.

* * *

Question: How shall financial matters of an organization be handled? G. V. L.

Answer: Most societies authorize their officers to pay all running expenses as they become due without the formality of bringing them before the general society, and make the provision that no financial obligations shall be incurred beyond a stipulated sum. An excellent method for proceeding with financial matters is for all bills when presented to be referred to the person who contracted the debt for approval. The secretary reads the bill and moves that it be allowed and an order drawn on the treasury. The secretary makes out the warrant and keeps the bill as his authority for issuing the warrant. The treasurer writes the check and retains the warrant as his authority for paying the bill. If a budget has been adopted expenditures must be kept within the proposed amount.

Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

Brevities

Detroit News: Who remembers the old-fashioned bill-of-fare you could run an eye down until you came to 15 cents?

St. Louis Star-Times: Almost anything seems bright to the kind of parents who go around repeating the alleged bright sayings of their children.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1.—A small European lizard that frequents crevices in walls.
2.—Temple University, Philadelphia.
3.—Britain's secret volunteer troops trained for specialized duties.
4.—The Clyde.
5.—An island in the Bahamas where the U. S. Navy is constructing a seaplane base.
6.—A mountain peak in North Carolina; 5,590 feet high.
7.—A horse of the breed introduced by the Moors from Barbary into Spain; noted for speed and endurance.
8.—This British protectorate was formerly German.
9.—Between Texas and Louisiana, five miles from the Gulf of Mexico.
10.—A French protectorate in North French Equatorial Africa; capital, Abeshr.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Old Phonograph Records May Be Re-Recorded?

Some very interesting and valuable phonograph records were made on wax cylinders almost half a century ago. However, such cylinders as have been preserved until the present could not heretofore have been played without the risk that the needle might gouge out and destroy valuable words or music imprisoned in the delicate tone groove.

Today, thanks to a new use developed for the "electric eye," such records may be played and transcribed on to a modern disc-type record from which any desired number of additional copies may be made. Moreover, the sound resulting will be clear and true-to-life, not hoarse, tin-panny, and distorted as it used to issue from the throat of the horn on grandpa's old gramophone.

To accomplish this, a sapphire stylus takes the place of the old steel needle. As the stylus floats gently in the groove, it moves a tiny, paper-thin mirror, which, in turn, reflects light rays from a midget bulb onto a photoelectric cell. These light variations are translated by the cell into variations in electrical current, which set up corresponding sound vibrations by means of which we hear what was recorded on the old cylinder, or which may be connected to a recorder and imprisoned on a modern flat disc.

It is interesting to note that this

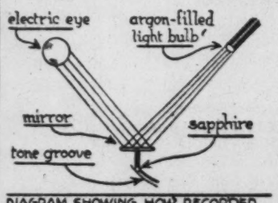


DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW RECORDED SPEECH AND MUSIC RIDES A LIGHT BEAM REFLECTED BY A MIRROR ATTACHED TO A 'FLOATING JEWEL'.

new device reveals the fact that the weird, scratchy, and tinny maltreatments of melody which issued from the ancient "talking machines" was not due to any fault of the tone groove on the wax cylinder. The difficulty lay, rather, in the reproducing apparatus of those days, the horn being incapable of bringing out the lower frequency sounds, and the needle and diaphragm being too sluggish to reproduce the tones of higher frequencies.

Thanks to this new development in re-recording, it is now possible to hear old recordings of folk music and primitive songs which have previously been carefully stored in musical archives and never played for fear of damage to the sound grooves of these frail and irreplaceable cylinders.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Biographical Lines

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Horace Greeley

1811-1872

GREELEY was one of the most famous journalists of America.
He was the founder and first editor of the New York Tribune.
The poet Whittier has called him "our later Franklin."
As a child Greeley lived among the hills of New Hampshire.
His father was a plain, hard-working, yet unsuccessful farmer.
At the age of two little Horace could read, spell, and declaim.
At six he had gone through the Bible from beginning to end.
The printed word itself fascinated him, apart from its content.
But the boy soon realized that he had an obligation elsewhere.
At seven he found himself working hard on his father's land.
Soon he began to earn a few pennies of his own selling nuts.
This money he spent on books, buying poetry and Shakespeare.
Declared the minister to the Greeleys' neighbor of those days:
"Mark my word, Sir, that boy was not made for nothing. . . ."

* * *

FROM HIS early childhood Horace had wanted to be a printer.
At eleven he asked an editor to take him on apprenticeship.
"You are too young, much too young, my boy," answered the man.
Three years later the lad came upon an exciting advertisement:
An apprentice was needed in a printing office ten miles away.
Young Horace hastened thither and he was engaged on the spot.
But he had hardly learned his trade when the paper failed.
After trying small-town publishers he grew tired of them.
Finally, staff in hand, he eagerly started away to New York. . . .

* * *

ONCE IN the city he began hunting publishers for a job.
At last a man commissioned him to set up a New Testament.
But the man's money gave out and Greeley lost his job.
For a few months he toiled diligently on different magazines.
Then, tired of working for others, he struck out for himself.
He started a daily paper, which survived about three weeks.
He started a weekly which attracted nine thousand subscribers;
But so few paid their bills that the weekly had to be dropped.
A third effort, The Log Cabin, sold ninety thousand copies.
It yielded little money, but it gave Mr. Greeley a reputation.
In 1841 the young editor came to a momentous decision:
He borrowed $1,000 and launched the New York Tribune.
For a motto he selected those words of President Harrison:
"I want you to grasp the true principles of the government.
"I wish them to be carried out. . . . I ask nothing more. . . ."
An excellent business manager was obtained on partnership.
In its seventh week the paper boasted ten thousand subscribers.
After a few years Margaret Fuller joined the editorial staff.
The Tribune was an established factor in the life of the nation.

* * *

IN 1848 GREELEY had a seat in Congress at Washington:
At this time he was also lecturing to large audiences.
"Association, Union, Unity . . ." were his favorite themes.
He protested against the many forms of isolated efforts—
Against the "insulation of the individual and the household."
He pleaded for a "more intimate and more trustful Society . . ."
Again and again he denounced "the disastrous use of liquor."
He urged the construction of a transcontinental railway.
And to the boys who trooped up his stairs he would often say,
"Go West, young man—go West and grow up with the country."
The public sometimes violently disagreed with Horace Greeley.
But to most of his readers he seemed like one of themselves.
After he passed away the Tribune survived its founder.
Now merged with the Herald, it remains an influential paper.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
Copyright, 1941, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Miners Contribute

East Tanfield, Eng.

The miners of East Tanfield, County Durham, England, do not forget their friends in the forces. Every week each of the 800 miners puts aside a penny from his wages towards War Savings Certificates for the men on war service, and by now each of the 70 men serving from East Tanfield is the holder of five certificates.

In Lighter Vein

Another Howler

"Prevailing winds are winds that always blow when other winds have stopped blowing."

Worst Drawback

Soon after he began to accumulate his fortune, Henry Ford discovered that great wealth has its disadvantages. When asked on one occasion what he considered the greatest drawback of wealth, he sighed deeply and said:

"Well, for me, I guess it was when Mrs. Ford stopped cooking."—Milwaukee Journal.

Hm-m!

"What were those unusual greens we had tonight, Cook?"

"You remember, ma'am, you said those geraniums in the garden looked so lovely you could eat them?"

"Yes."

"Well, you have!"—Toronto Globe and Mail.

A Direct Threat

A comedian from Scotland was being interviewed by the editor of a London paper, and in conclusion he remarked:

"Now, just ye mark my words! If ye make a joke about me being a mean man from the Highlands I'll never borrow your newspaper again."—Independent Forester.

Proper Question

Don Nelson, the defense-chieftain, went before the Appropriations Committee, where a Congressman asked him: "Are you a $1-a-year man?" Nelson replied: "No, I never received the dollar." The startled Congressman asked: "No? Then what do you live on?"—Leonard Lyons, New York Post.

Where Would You Find—

1.—A wall-lizard?
2.—The college football team known as the "Owls"?
3.—The "Commandos"?
4.—The river on which Glasgow is located?
5.—Great Exuma?
6.—Spruce Mountain?
7.—A barb?
8.—The country to which Southwest Africa formerly belonged?
9.—Lake Sabine?
10.—Wadai?

(Answers appear on this page)

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Lucy Lane, New York City

The Convoy

Have You a "Tester" in Your Home?

"Please, daddy, can I . . . ?"

"Quiet! Don't you see I'm busy? . . . Hmmm! Now, let's see . . . I'll cross them here and I'll run this end out into a loop . . . Hmmm! Pins aren't any too tight on some of these . . . Got to have good connections, you know, else you lose power . . . Thing to do is run a feeder line . . . up to about here . . ."

"But I just want to try it for a few minutes!"

"Not now, son. I'm right in the middle of an important problem and I can't have you bothering me! . . . Hmmm! Looks like I won't have enough straight pieces for siding . . . Oh, well, I can do without it . . . I'll just tack the extras on the other end . . . like this . . ."

"Aw, gee whiz, you don't ever let me have any fun!"

"Why, you ought to be ashamed of yourself! Don't I always let you sit over there and watch it run? Don't I always let you help put it away? . . . Say, listen, if you're a good little man now and promise not to make a fuss to mother about this, I'll even let you push the botton that makes it go! . . . How'll that be?"

"But why can't I do everything? . . . Supposed to be my Christmas present, isn't it?"

"Yes, but don't you see? . . . Daddy wants to test it good so, in case there's anything wrong, he can take it back to the store and get a new one . . . Besides, if you'll just keep watching me, you'll learn something!"

"I've already learned something!"

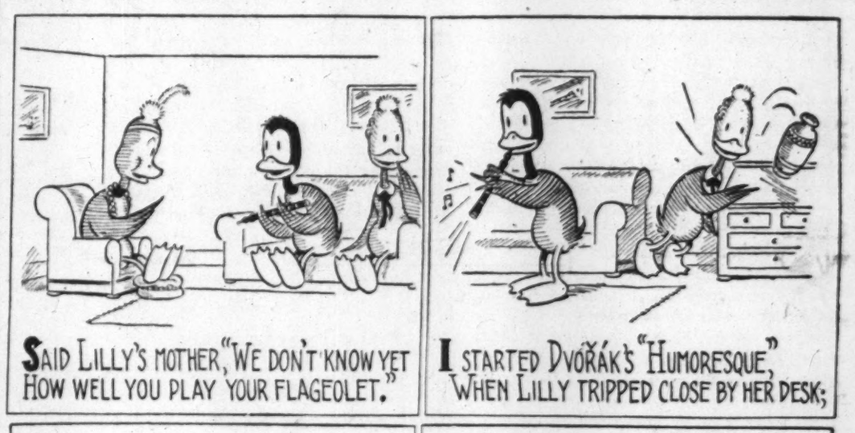
"Eh? What do you mean?"

"I've learned that when I grow up and have a little son and I give him electric trains for Christmas I won't keep testing them every day until they're just about worn out!"

"Hah! That's what you think!"

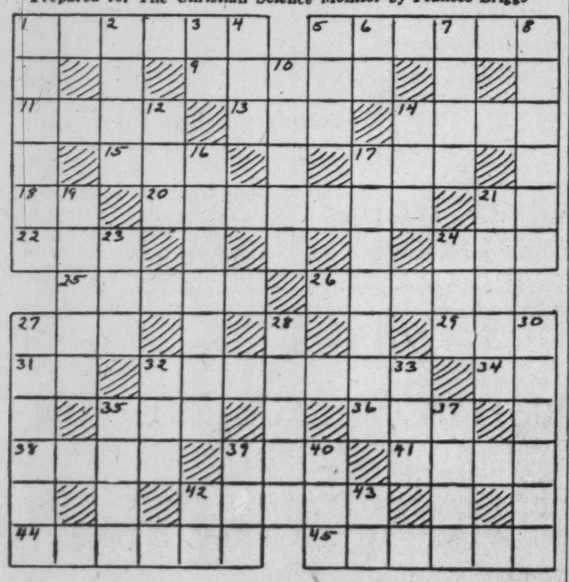
The Adventures of Waddles—*Percussion Music*

By THE HAGERS


SAID LILLY'S MOTHER, "WE DON'T KNOW YET HOW WELL YOU PLAY YOUR FLAGEOLET."
I STARTED DVOŘÁK'S "HUMORESQUE," WHEN LILLY TRIPPED CLOSE BY HER DESK;
AND OFF THE TOP A TALL VASE BOUNCED. RIGHT THEN OUR DINNER WAS ANNOUNCED.
MISS LILLY SMILED AND WHISPERED LOW, "YOU ARE THE BRAVEST DRAKE I KNOW."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—In "Arabian Nights," what transported one who stood on it to any place desired?
5—What bird was Robinson Crusoe's companion?
9—Who is a fierce Burgundian warrior in the "Nibelungenlied"?
11—What is a barrel-shaped vessel?
13—Young swine is what?
15—How many feet has a quadruped?
15—Unit of energy is what?
17—What is an enclosed hole where wild beasts are kept?
18—What State lies between Nevada and Colorado (abbr.)?
20—You associate a lamp with what fictional character?
21—Myself.
22—What is a baronet's title?
24—A fairy is what?
25—Walt Disney made what creature famous?
26—What is that part of integument of human head covered with hair?
27—Strip of wood and a cord makes what weapon?
29—High mountain.
31—Half an em is what?
32—Herodotus was father of what?
34—Who was Babylonian god of watery element?
35—To gain.
36—Would you sew or row a furbelow?
38—What creature is king of beasts?
39—What is French for "friend"?
41—What draws up the oil in lamps?
43—If someone gave you a Fameuse, it would be what?
44—In American football, players do what to receive signals or instructions?
45—Who was Oom Paul?

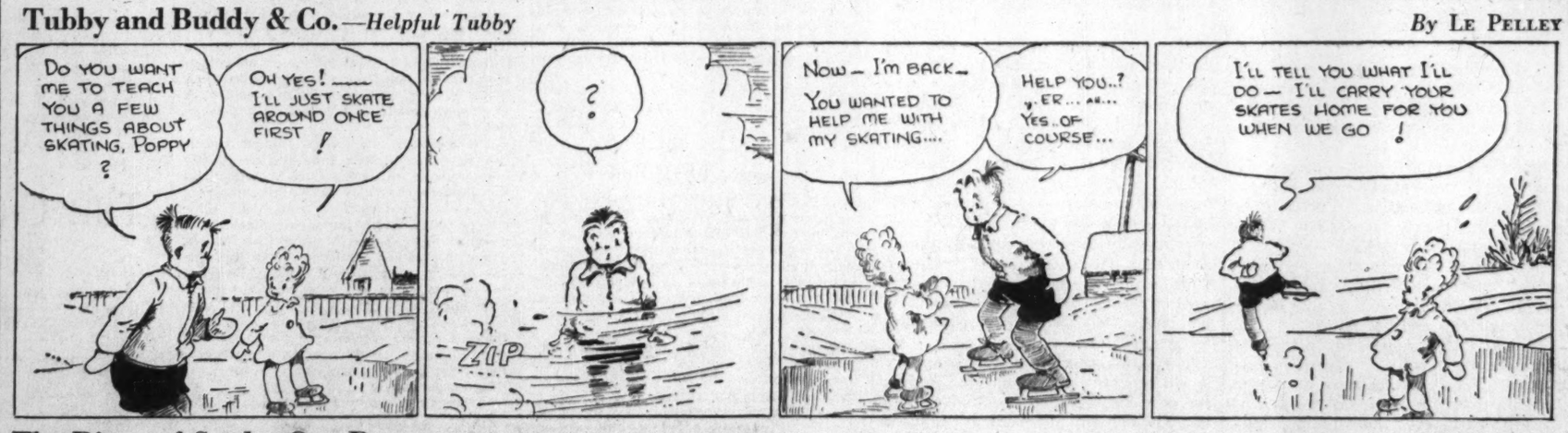
Down

1—What plant grows in the desert?
2—If you planted a Duchess of Wellington, it would be what?
3—What is an exclamation of injury?
4—Light rap is what?
5—What is a projecting piece of wood used to mark a limit?
6—Article.
7—What is the tone from whose harmonics a chord is composed?
8—A crescent and star appear in flag of what country?
10—Who is Rigoletto's daughter?
12—What is a long-tailed ape of Indian region?
14—What does fish use to guide body through water (sing.)?
16—Who is a lawyer in Scott's "Guy Mannering"?
17—What instrument is used for gripping things?
19—What Athenian misanthrope is subject of a Shakespeare play?
21—You associate leaf of what tree with Canada?
23—Rank.
24—Apalachee Bay indents what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
27—What land in "Pilgrim's Progress" symbolizes the Christian's peace of mind?
28—What does a philatelist collect (sing.)?
30—Who is author of "After Such Pleasures"?
32—What measure of liquids was used by Hebrews?
33—What evergreen tree is allied to pines?
35—Edgar Bergen's dummy is carved from what?
37—What is one of side scenes of a theater?
39—What is an immense Hawaiian herb?
40—Kind.
42—Symbol for aluminum is what?
43—What suffix forms comparative degree of adverbs?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

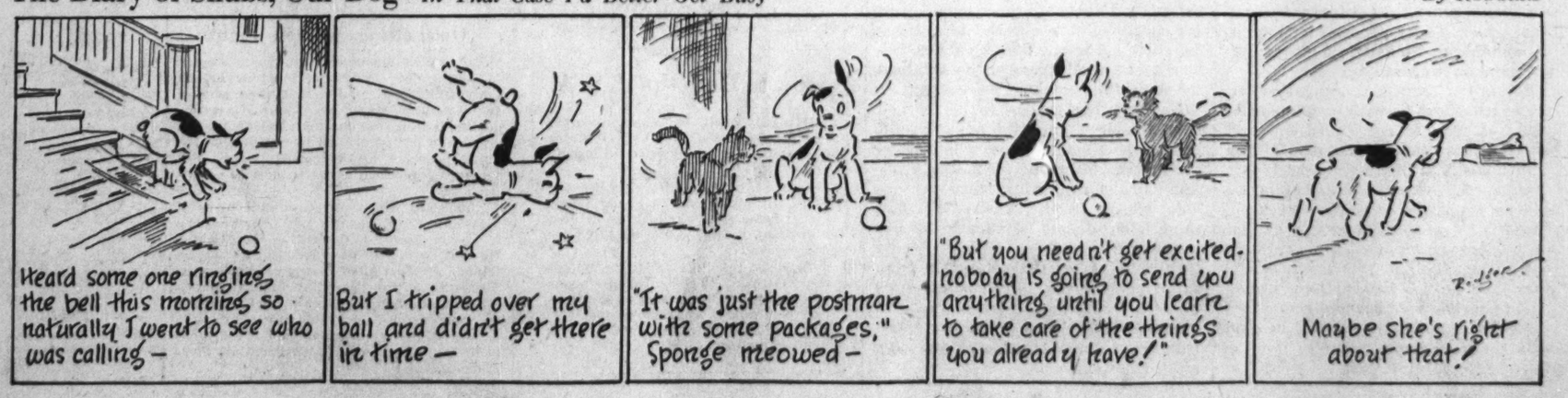
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Helpful Tubby*

By LE PELLEY


DO YOU WANT ME TO TEACH YOU A FEW THINGS ABOUT SKATING, POPPY?
OH YES! — I'LL JUST SKATE AROUND ONCE FIRST!
?
ZIP
NOW — I'M BACK — YOU WANTED TO HELP ME WITH MY SKATING....
HELP YOU..? ER... AH... YES, OF COURSE...
I'LL TELL YOU WHAT I'LL DO — I'LL CARRY YOUR SKATES HOME FOR YOU WHEN WE GO!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*In That Case I'd Better Get Busy*

By RODGERS


Heard some one ringing the bell this morning, so naturally I went to see who was calling —
But I tripped over my ball and didn't get there in time —
"It was just the postman with some packages," Sponge meowed —
"But you needn't get excited- nobody is going to send you anything until you learn to take care of the things you already have!"
Maybe she's right about that!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Genuine Pacifism or—?

Every thoughtful person recognizes that there are sincere and wonderfully courageous pacifists, ready to make any sacrifice for their convictions. Every just person must respect such men and women and strive to obtain fair treatment for them. But since the United States went to war, many Americans who thought themselves pacifists are finding that they were only isolationists. Others who were thought to be concerned only with keeping America out of war are now in the position of having served the purposes of enemy Powers.

Undoubtedly in the vast majority of cases such service was unwitting. Innocence certainly should be presumed until a guilty intent is proved. Most Americans will apply that rule in the case of Laura Ingalls, charged with having acted and having received compensation as a Nazi agent.

Miss Ingalls, one of the best-known women fliers in America, declares she was carrying on counter-espionage, denies taking orders from the German Government, and adds: "I was carrying on my own investigation, even if I overstepped." The full meaning of this last statement can only appear after trial, but it admits indiscretions or mistakes. These must have included much more than her speaking tours for the America First Committee or the leading of peace demonstrations in Washington. Scores of other Americans have done those things without overstepping the bounds of free speech or incurring arrest by the FBI.

Whether guilty or not, Miss Ingalls appears to have been the victim of a subtle, well-organized and well-financed Nazi propaganda machine. Victim herself, she victimized all who were influenced by her. It should not be assumed that all others who engaged in speaking against American participation in the war also "overstepped." But the shock of this disclosure should cause all who have been touched by "peace" arguments to examine the sources and effects of such doctrine and their own motives.

Many who were really pacifists will remain so and stand ready to pay the harsh costs of an unpopular view in a time of stress and passion. Others who are not prepared to rely on other means than force for their protection from gangsters, local or international, should cease to let isolationism, apathy, selfishness, or something worse trick them out of supporting a vigorous stand against Axis aggression and oppression.

Heart-searching is in order all around. Those who favor active defense should also make sure that they are prepared to pay the price and that it is not hate, political advantage, profiteering, or patrioteering that is influencing them. Only a position based on moral courage, honesty and unselfishness will serve the cause of liberty, justice and lasting peace.

Forewarned, Forearmed

Occupation of neutral territory is distasteful to freedom-loving nations. Their distaste for it has in fact amounted almost to a weakness. No false scruples should now confuse them as to the necessity of occupying bases that may be useful to the Axis.

Portuguese Timor, lying between the islands of Java and New Guinea and only 450 miles from the Australian coast, was occupied by Allied forces because of "unavoidable necessity?" The phrase is quite accurate.

Strictly in accord with international etiquette is the protest registered by Portuguese authorities. Portugal is striving to preserve neutrality. There is small hope, however, that Portugal's observance of the proprieties will make much difference if the Nazis strike through Spain for new ventures in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

Which is a reminder that in the Atlantic lie the Azores, Portuguese possession. These can become a danger to Britain and the United States at any moment as long as these nations continue to depend on little Portugal's ability to protect its islands from a Nazi attack. As for French Martinique, the announced diplomatic steps may be sufficient to insure its position.

Surely, as between occupation by the avaricious Axis with its announced plans of world-wide acquisition, and by the so-called "satiated" Powers which are now fighting to check this avarice, the clearest of distinctions can be made. Where Axis forces go, "no power on earth," to use a Nazi phrase, is ever supposed to move them out again. The one "power on earth" that can do it—free nations united against tyranny—is now obliged to "get there first," but its forces will be glad enough to go home again as soon as the world danger is past.

Man's Country

When Colin P. Kelly 3rd goes up the Hudson to pick up his father's footsteps, the schoolboy jokes about the slowness of the West Shore railroad line may be quite forgotten. They were hoary enough when his dad was Colin's age. That was about 1917. There will be other minor changes too. But young Colin will feel the same thrill that thousands of American boys have felt as they gazed from the Hudson River steamers at the gray embattlements overhanging the historic waters. He will feel the same lift from the mighty aspirations of granite, the strong grace of the finest of the buildings at West Point.

Colin may know that influence as his father must have known it, and may learn to love it as his father proved he loved it. President Roosevelt has just written to the President of the United States in 1956 a request that no American could refuse. It is that the son of Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., whose "personal must" required of him the ultimate in personal sacrifice, be appointed a cadet at West Point in remembrance of his father's heroism.

All through the West Point region of the Hudson River country there is a headiness about the atmosphere. The air of the highlands is restless with the ancient restlessness that made America. A boy gets big ideas looking out from the mountains a few miles up river, feeling the tang of autumn air as he watches the water hundreds of feet below.

Colin will have more reason than most to feel a little giddy with it all. Son of a man who deliberately gave his life to sink a Japanese battleship, Colin may feel many eyes upon him. But his mother will have told him stories that his father told to her, and Colin will know that, whoever his ancestors were, what his comrades at West Point will be looking for is self-effacement as a pre-requisite of training in self-immolation.

For his father's sake, all America wishes Colin all of the best as he begins, at 18 months of age, to prepare to make West Point as proud of him as it is of Colin P. Kelly, Jr.

How's Your "Spare"?

The Government ban on automobile tire sales comes as a forceful reminder that the motorcar industry has been converted into an essential war industry. Likewise, the action serves notice upon the consuming public that ordinary automobile and tire production is about over for the duration of the war. And finally, the tire shortage places upon the motorist the responsibility of learning the lessons of economy in driving that will give him maximum tire mileages.

Those who think the rubber shortage is just another "false alarm" like the gasoline scare are due for an awakening. With proper precautions it may be possible to conserve rubber supplies for essential military and private usage over a period of two years or more. Which leaves little doubt that tires will continue to be rationed until the war is over, or at least until the Nation's vital rubber supply lines to the Netherlands East Indies are made permanently secure.

Meanwhile, synthetic rubber should react to a tremendous stimulus. Still the motorist and other rubber consumers must face the fact that at least two years of uninterrupted expansion will be required before synthetic rubber can substantially replace imported crude. Even now one of the largest synthetic rubber plants under construction is bogged down because equipment is being diverted to more essential defense purposes.

The rationing plan effective January 4 will probably permit the sale of tires for only military and essential private use. The ban already excludes the spare tire from new cars, although the industry can get four "on-the-ground" tires for every car it is allowed to sell under curtailed production schedules. Retreads and used tires can be obtained for some time to come.

An important lesson to be learned from the situation is the advantage of good driving habits. Those who learned the driving technique for saving gasoline (slow stops, gradual starts, reasonable speeds, careful turns) will find these tricks equally applicable to saving tires. Motorists will be less affected by tire shortages if they refrain from spinning their wheels, keep their tires properly inflated, use brake pressure gradually, shift tires at regular intervals, check wheel alignments, and keep away from curbings.

Our Readers Say—

No Time for Hate

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is a fact that our country has been betrayed by the basest treachery. Does this mean that the time has come for us to turn to hating? No! Not as Christians can we hate our enemies. The Master Christian was betrayed with a kiss. Yet there is no record that he gave in to hate.

It is the same anti-Christ active today which would sit at a council-table and betray with diplomatic phrases. It is the Judas kiss given to a Christian nation. We are fortunate to have the example of the Great Exemplar to follow in the work before us. He had no time for hate. It would have taken more than three days' time in the tomb to get the victory over evil had Jesus permitted himself to hate. He worked and prayed and proved evil powerless to keep his sublime mission from the world.

We are a Christian nation upholding the highest form of democracy. We have a mission to perform in the world. Our work now is to prove Christianity and democratic government supreme and invulnerable. As a nation and as Christian individuals we have to work and pray to perpetuate the Christianity which Jesus so faithfully established. We must carry on to a complete victory, as he did. We shall be too busy to hate; and shall therefore have the Christian's triumph.

New York — M. R. B.

To Spread Freedom's Message

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Boston today is vitally known to more people in the world than ever before in its history. One reason is the noncommercial shortwave radio station, WRUL, the shortwave station of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, which reaches into Europe, Africa, and South America with great strength.

It is not mere coincidence that the Berlin propagandists attack the station and its commentators regularly and bitterly. WRUL has become America to most of Europe. "The Boston Radio" is one of Berlin's most used phrases. It attacks "the British Radio, the Russian Radio, and the Boston Radio."

WRUL is a beacon light in the occupied countries. People freely risk their lives to tune in for its message. They know this is one source of honest news, of cheer, of hope—and most important—of understanding. The WRUL staff is made up of men who are experts in the knowledge of the countries they reach.

This station, doing this great job, recapturing for Boston its reputation as a great American center of education, culture, freedom, and democracy, is noncommercial. Being noncommercial, it must have contributions to keep up the good work. The costs of radio are high. Even with a staff which measures its work in devotion rather than in high salaries, the WRUL budget runs to half a million a year; but this is a small amount compared to the $12,000,000 that Hitler is spending on propaganda.

The public is now being given an opportunity to support this worthy work. A drive for funds is on. Its appeal is universal. To those who seek to spread culture, WRUL is giving it to millions throughout the world. To those who seek to spread freedom, it is playing a major part in bringing about that freedom. To those who would give much to keep a belief in democracy alive throughout the world, WRUL is one of their greatest opportunities.

Since they aid a nonprofit institution, all contributions are deductible from Federal Income Tax returns as are contributions to colleges, hospitals, and other philanthropies.

Boston — FLOYD L. BELL

A Smile and the Right of Way

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Christmas shopping is often a problem for many of us. In the field of traffic safety, however, can be found a partial solution. All of us, whether driving or walking, can add Safety to our Christmas lists.

The present of safe transportation is one appreciated by everybody, and there are no price tags attached. It is unselfish because we will never know just who receives the gifts.

But when we bring the Christmas spirit of good will to our streets and highways there will be fewer accidents. Without them there will be far more joy and happiness in every home throughout the country. Yes, we motorists have a splendid opportunity to express the Christmas spirit by the way we drive.

Give a smile with the right of way this Christmas time. — F. B. WILLIAMS

Bakersfield, Calif.

"Massacred for Millinery"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is a loving wish that women would refrain from purchasing feathered millinery.

The milliners say that the feathers are those of barnyard fowls. The National Audubon Society, 1006 Broadway, New York, has issued a pamphlet, price 10 cents, called "Massacred for Millinery," disputing this statement.

Many of the feathers are from friendly protected birds that aid us by devouring weeds, seeds, insects, and rodents. Some of the birds are nearly extinct.

Surely there are beautiful hats for us all that we can wear in happiness and comfort.

Tenafly, N. J. — CHRISTIANA BERTRAM

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

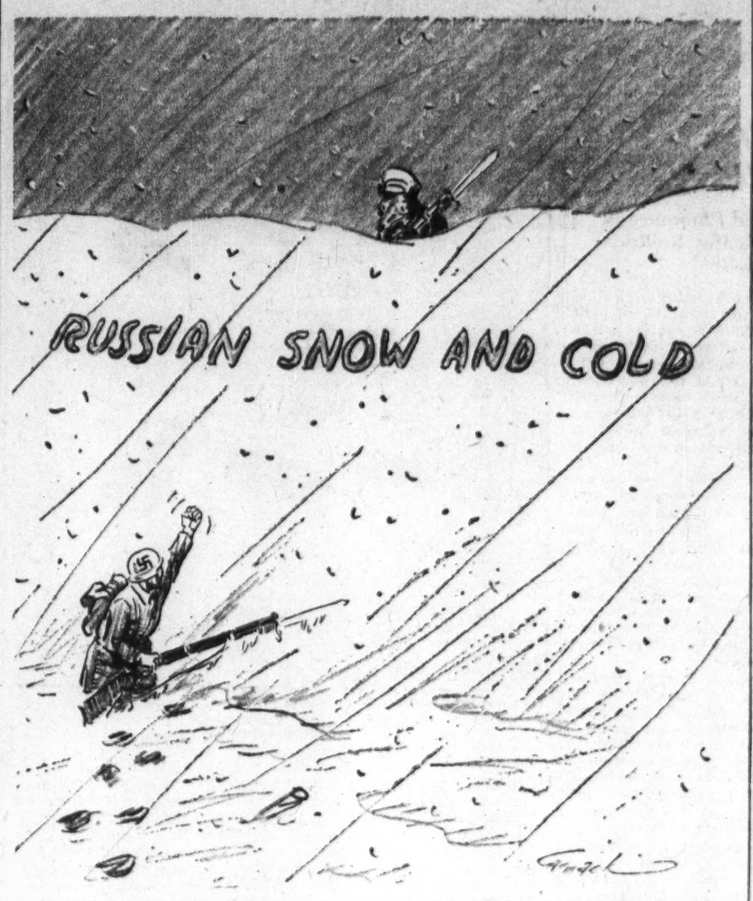
How to Help the U. S. A.

Naturally it will cost money to defeat the Axis Powers. The United States Government is asking every citizen to help NOW.

Everyone with as little as a dime to spare can buy defense bonds or stamps today. Some can buy them every day. Many can. But buy them on a regular basis.

Bonds cost as little as $18.75. Stamps come as low as 10 cents. Defense bonds and stamps can be bought at all banks and post offices, and stamps can also be purchased at retail stores and in railroad stations.

Stronger Than Steel and Concrete



Down the Middle of the Road

Watch Brazil—and the Japanese

By Erwin D. Canham

A few weeks before the attack on Pearl Harbor, I heard again from my closest Japanese acquaintance, a charming young man from the Foreign Office in Tokyo who was most recently in the Consulate General in New York. He frequently got in touch with me or with other mutual acquaintances. Nearly always his story was the same:

"I am very much encouraged at the chances for peace between our two countries. I have confidential information that things are going very well in Washington and Tokyo, etc., etc."

On the week preceding the attack, his story was just the same. Things were looking up. But a mutual friend of ours asked this Japanese if they couldn't make a luncheon date.

"No," said the Japanese. "Very sorry. I'm leaving for Brazil in a few days."

Other Japanese who until recently were stationed in the United States apparently left for Brazil just before Pearl Harbor. And so far as I know, most of them were also spreading the peace talk on thick.

So it behooves the United States to watch Brazil closely. Already there is an extensive Japanese colony there. Likewise, the bulge of Brazil is far nearer than any other American spot to the Nazi jumping-off place. The evidence adds up suspiciously to some kind of overt action in that area in the near future. And Japan was manifestly clearing out its useful and agile young men in the United States so they wouldn't be interned or shipped back to Japan by some indirect route, where they wouldn't be half so useful as if they remained in the New World.

* * *

Japan's meticulous organization of its overseas activities is second only to that of Germany, and in some respects even more painstaking. As a newspaperman, I have received for many years a steady flow of Nipponese propaganda. Some came from the Japanese newspapers, in the form of magnificent souvenir volumes in English and other languages, portraying the great industrial and cultural achievements of Japan. Other pieces of propaganda were from countless organizations set up for the subject. Many of them were technically excellent. A few were crude, in schoolboy-Japanese-English.

The Japanese have always studied American newspapers with infinite care, partly because their own press is so very good. In the Japanese Embassy in Washington there used to be a long table around which some six or eight very junior secretaries sat, conning huge stacks of American dailies. These ink-stained wretches had a theoretical knowledge of the American language before they came to Washington, but thereafter most of their acquaintance was with journalese, or—more accurately—with headlinese. I remember conversing with some of them one day, and discovering to my horror that these poor fellows *talked* in American headline language.

"I see Chief Balks Probe," one of them would remark, and the other would reply: "Yes, Probe Heads Halted." No American could understand this lingo unless it might be the copy-reader on a tabloid newspaper, and he would never use it verbally. It made a pretty good code for the Japanese—if they only knew.

* * *

When Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected American President, the Japanese Government ferreted out of private life Kenkichi Suzuki, an obscure Japanese English teacher, who had been at Harvard with Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt's brother, G. Hall Roosevelt, and who had once stayed at the Roosevelt summer home on Campobello Island. This gentleman was trundled all the way to Washington, where he became perforce a White House guest and did his best to discover the Roosevelt viewpoint on Japan.

There are countless illustrations of such painstaking work. Possibly most important at this very moment were the societies formed for the exploitation and study of the South Seas. Doubtless the Japanese know more about all the Pacific Islands than anybody else, have made long and ample preparations for taking them over, and thus have found the going rather easy in North Borneo and various obscure spots. They are probably established already on any number of smaller points from which news has not yet penetrated.

And yet, despite all this staff work, this incredibly careful and costly preparation, Japan and the Japanese are basically unsure of themselves. I remember one revealing story told me by a high economic expert in Manila. His mission there had been noted by the Japanese Consul-General, who gave a big dinner for the visiting Americans. As in most such functions, the Japanese served beverages with the use of which they were not so familiar as their western guests, and as the evening wore on their questions became more naïve and informal.

Finally the Consul-General, leaning on the floor with his elbow—they were dining Japanese style, but the elbow-lean wasn't etiquette—said with the familiar arid hard-working grin: "Tell me, what you think of Japanese?"

My friend made the obvious reply that the Japanese were a remarkable people, etc., etc.

"No!" cried the Consul, a displeased and baffled look crossing his intent face. "No! Tell me, what you think *bad* of Japanese?"

Mirror of World Opinion

On Letting Women Fight

The application of conscription to women for the armed services in the new British Conscription Act is the first time such a step has been taken by Britain. It is undoubtedly a drastic one even though women are not to be conscripted for services in the lethal branches of the combat forces. But they can enter such lethal services as volunteers.

This step, which Mr. Churchill made it apparent is necessary, will be a sharp awakener to men on this side of the Atlantic. He will be a man of craven spirit who, in Canada or the United States, can look complacently on the fact that British women are manning guns, inviting death in combat, in their defense, for Britain's fight is a defense of this continent as well as a defense of Britain.—*Saskatoon* (Saskatchewan) *Star-Phoenix.*

The Wide Horizon

Christmas in Syria

By Margaret McGilvary Zimmerman

Christmas is not a holy day for the majority of the inhabitants of Syria and Palestine—lands for the moment at peace, but likely at any time to find themselves in the aggressor's path. The land where Jesus was born is now a Moslem country, and, while the Moslems acknowledge the founder of Christianity as a prophet, they do not celebrate his nativity, but that of their supreme Prophet. As they follow the lunar calendar, Mohammed's birthday may fall at any season.

The various sects of Oriental Christians follow three different calendars in their celebration of Christmas. The Roman Catholic feast coincides with that of Protestants, but the Greek Orthodox Christmas falls on January 5, as the Greek Church adheres to the Julian calendar which is, by now, thirteen days behind ours. The Armenian Church not only follows the Julian calendar, but holds that Jesus was born in Epiphany, which brings the third Christmas on January 19. Add three different Christian New Years, and the holiday season does not end until January 26.

Commemoration of the birth is strictly a religious festival for Oriental Christians, and they exchange presents at New Year. Nor does the inappropriate weather contribute to the general holiday spirit. The distant mountains are capped with snow, but along the coast Christmas Day might have been clipped from the North American calendar for October, for the season of fruit and flowers is at its height.

* * *

Before the war, the shops were full of tempting imported luxuries, but there were few real Christmas displays, and toys for the children were limited to dolls, stuffed toy animals, mechanical toys, or wheeled vehicles, with familiar games and occupational toys conspicuous by their absence.

Of late years it has been extremely difficult to find a Christmas tree, for, after permitting indiscriminate deforestation, the Government decided to conserve the timber, and would not even permit a tree in a private garden to be cut without permission from the police. The American residents seldom went without, however. The nurseries of the American University provided a limited number of cut trees, and some enterprising families raised their own in tubs, and used the same tree year after year until it grew too tall to bring into the house.

As there was no law against pruning limbs from a living tree, a Christmas tree was often constructed of branches wired together. The most amusing makeshift, however, was devised by a pair of determined American youngsters. A broomstick "trunk" bristled with wire branches, which were bent at a graceful angle and draped with tags of green crepe paper, and decorated with baubles and strings of colored lights.

Christmas dinner was no problem at all. Everything from soup to nuts, including the turkey, was to be found in the market. However, most housewives clung to the time-honored custom of purchasing their turkeys on the hoof from flocks driven up to the door.

* * *

Foreigners in Syria celebrated the great day as they had been accustomed to do at home. The Anglo-American festivities began on Christmas Eve with a visit from the waits, and perhaps an hour by the radio at midnight when the Christmas service was broadcast from the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem. Christmas mo[illegible] friends and neighbors met at church [illegible] afternoon the English children attend[illegible]al English Christmas party, comple[illegible] toys and sweets, and a tree.

There are no Americans left in Syria now, except for a handful of valiant men and women who have remained to guard American interests. No children remain, and without children Christmas is never a very festive occasion.

Shepherds still guard their flocks in the fields about Bethlehem, and mankind awaits the realization of the Christmas message: On earth peace, good will toward men.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Utmost Bound of Civil Liberty

For this is not the liberty which we can hope, that no grievance ever should arise in the commonwealth—that let no man in this world expect; but when complaints are freely heard, deeply considered, and speedily reformed, then is the utmost bound of civil liberty attained that wise men look for.—JOHN MILTON'S Plea for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing (1644).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.